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GREEK GRAMMAR,

FOR THE

USE OF THE LOWER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IN

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

1854.

304. c. 32.

LONDON:
W. RIVINGTON, PRINTER,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

PREFACE.

It is intended that *every part* of this Grammar should be learned in the Lower School. The portions in the smaller type may be omitted at Hertford; but nothing must be missed over by the Classes in London.

N.B. The Greek words placed in square brackets, thus [εἴδω], are words which do not exist, but are given for the sake of the formations.

G. A. JACOB, D.D.

Christ's Hospital,
Feb., 1854.

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 1. Letters.

The Greek Letters are twenty-four in number.

FORM.	NAME.		SOUND.
Α α	*Ἄλφα*	Alpha	a
Β β ϐ	*Βῆτα*	Beta	b
Γ γ	*Γάμμα*	Gamma	g (hard)
Δ δ	*Δέλτα*	Delta	d
Ε ε	*Ἒ ψιλόν*	Epsīlon	e (short)
Ζ ζ ϛ	*Ζῆτα*	Zēta	z (or ds)
Η η	*Ἦτα*	Eta	e (long)
Θ θ ϑ	*Θῆτα*	Thēta	th
Ι ι	*Ἰῶτα*	Iōta	i
Κ κ	*Κάππα*	Cappa	k, c
Λ λ	*Λάμβδα*	Lambda	l
Μ μ	*Μῦ*	Mu	m
Ν ν	*Νῦ*	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	*Ξῖ*	Xi	x
Ο ο	*Ὂ μικρόν*	Omīcron	o (short)
Π π ϖ	*Πῖ*	Pi	p
Ρ ρ ῥ	*Ῥῶ*	Rho	r, rh
Σ σ ς	*Σίγμα*	Sigma	s
Τ τ ϯ	*Ταῦ*	Tau	t
Υ υ	*Υ̓͂ ψιλόν*	Upsīlon	u, (y)
Φ φ	*Φῖ*	Phi	ph
Χ χ	*Χῖ*	Chi	kh, ch
Ψ ψ	*Ψῖ*	Psi	ps
Ω ω	*Ὦ μέγα*	Oměga	o (long)

N.B. Sigma has two small characters, *σ* and *ς*:—the former is used in the *beginning* and *middle* of words, the latter at the *end*; as, *σωσάμενος*. The other characters in the third line of letters are now seldom used.

B

§ 2. *Pronunciation.*

The Greek letters are pronounced by us, as nearly as they can be, like the English; but—

(*a*) γ is always *hard*, like *g* in *go*; and before κ, γ, χ, it has the nasal sound of *ng*; as, ἐγγύς (engus), Ἀγχίσης (Anchīses).

(*b*) ζ should be pronounced like *ds*, rather than *z*; as, τράπεζα (trapedsa).

(*c*) the syllable τι, before a vowel, has the sound of *ti*, not *shi*; as στρατιά (strat-ĭ-a).

§ 3. *Division of Letters.*

Of the letters seven are vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The remaining seventeen are consonants.

(*a*) *Vowels.*

1. ε, ο, are always *short*.—η, ω, are always *long*. α, ι, υ, are *doubtful*; *i. e.* sometimes *long*, sometimes *short*.

2. The diphthongs are twelve;—

Six are perfect, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.
Six are imperfect, ηυ, υι, ωυ, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

Obs. The perfect diphthongs begin with a short vowel α, ε, ο, and end in ι or υ; the imperfect diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ have the *Iota subscript*; i. e. the letter ι written underneath.

(*b*) *Consonants.*

1. The consonants may be divided into *semi-vowels*, *mutes*, and *double-letters*.

The semi-vowels are the *liquids*, λ, μ, ν, ρ; and σ.
The mutes are—1. (*tenues*), soft or sharp, π, κ, τ.
2. (*mediæ*), middle or flat, β, γ, δ.
3. (*aspiratæ*), aspirate, φ, χ, θ.

The double letters are ζ, ξ, ψ, formed from one of the mutes with ς; thus—ζ, from δς, or σδ;—ξ, from κς (γς, χς);—ψ, from πς (βς, φς).

2. The mutes may also be divided according to the *organs* with which they are pronounced (*lips*, *throat*,

tongue); and then each *soft* mute has a kindred *middle* and *aspirate*; thus—

π, β, ϕ,	called *labials*,	or *p*	sounds.
κ, γ, χ,	,, *gutturals*,	,, *k*	sounds.
τ, δ, θ,	,, *linguals*,	,, *t*	sounds.

§ 4. *Spirits or Breathings.*

1. The spirits or breathings are two: the *soft*, marked thus [᾽]; and the *hard*, or aspirate, thus [῾].

2. The *soft* breathing is the simple pronunciation of a letter, without any exertion of breath.

3. The *hard* breathing is the pronunciation of a letter with an aspiration, or *h* aspirate.

4. Every word beginning with a vowel has either the soft or hard breathing marked over its first letter; as, ἀρος, ἤρως.

5. Diphthongs have the mark on the latter vowel, not on the first; as, οὗτος, εἰμι.

6. The letters υ and ρ are always aspirated at the beginning of a word; as, ὑδωρ, ῥημα.

§ 5. *Punctuation.*

1. The stops used in Greek are the comma [,], the colon [·], the full-stop [.], and the note of interrogation [;].

2. The apostrophe [᾽] is placed at the end of a word when a vowel has been cut off; as, κατ᾽ αὐτὸν, for κατὰ αὐτόν.

§ 6. *Accents.*

1. The accents are three, acute [´], grave [`], circumflex [῀].

2. The accent is always marked upon a *vowel*, and in diphthongs on the *latter* vowel; as, αὐτὸς, οὗτως.

3. The acute and grave are placed *after* the breathing, and the circumflex *over* it; as, οὗτως, ὃς, οὗτος.

§ 7. *Rules of Euphony.*

1. *Rule I.*—The meeting of many vowels in the same word is often avoided by contraction [Synærĕsis]; as, *νόος, νοῦς; νόου, νοῦ.*

2. *Rule II.*—When two vowels meet in different words they form a *hiatus.*—The hiatus is sometimes avoided

(*a*) By *Apostrophe,*—by which the vowels *ă, ε, ĭ, o* are cut off; as, *κατ' αὐτὸν,* for *κατὰ αὐτόν.*

(*b*) By *Crasis,*—by which two vowels or diphthongs in different words are contracted into one; as, *ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἀνὴρ; τὸ αὐτὸ, ταὐτό.*

(*c*) By N *ἐφελκυστικόν,*—by which *ν* is added to the Dat. Plur., and to verbs ending in *ε* or *ι*; as, *λέουσιν ἐκείνοις; ἔτυπτεν αὐτόν.*

3. *Rule III.*—When two mutes come together they must be of the same kind, both soft, both middle, or both aspirate; as, from *γράφω* come *γραπ-τὸς, γράβ-δην, γραφ-θείς.*—Hence, when a soft or middle mute meets an aspirate, it is changed into an aspirate; as, *κατὰ ἅπτω, καθάπτω; τίπτε οὗτω, τίφθ' οὗτω.*

4. *Rule IV.*—The *labials π, β, φ* before *σ* make *ψ*; as, *λείπω, λείψω; τρίβω, τρίψω; γράφω, γράψω.*

5. *Rule V.*—The *gutturals κ, γ, χ* before *σ* make *ξ*; as, *πλέκω, πλέξω; λέγω, λέξω; βρέχω, βρέξω.*

6. *Rule VI.*—No consonant can end a Greek word but *ν, ρ, ς, ξ, ψ.*

§ 8. *Dialects.*

Five Dialects are to be noticed in Greek: the Epic, Æolic, Doric, Ionic, and Attic.

§ 9. PARTS OF SPEECH.

The principal parts of speech are three, *Nouns, Verbs, Particles.*

1. Nouns are declined, verbs are conjugated, particles are undeclined.

2. Nouns include *Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun,* and *Article.*

3. Particles include *Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition,* and *Interjection.*

4. The parts of speech may therefore be reckoned as *nine;* but interjections are sometimes called adverbs in Greek.

§ 10. NOUNS.

(*a*) *Numbers.*

1. Nouns have three numbers, *singular*, *dual*, *plural*.

2. The singular speaks of *one*; as, κριτὴς a judge.

3. The dual —— of *two*; as, κριτὰ two judges.

4. The plural —— of *more than one*; as, κριταὶ judges.

(*b*) *Genders.*

1. Nouns have three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, *neuter*.

2. Some nouns are also *doubtful*, *common*, or *epicœne*, in their gender, as in Latin.

(*c*) *Cases.*

1. Nouns have five cases in each number:

1. *Nominative*, 2. *Genitive*, 3. *Dative*,
4. *Accusative*, 5. *Vocative*.

2. The nominative is sometimes called *direct*, and the others *oblique* cases.

3. The cases are distinguished by their endings.

4. In *neuter* nouns the Nom. Acc. Voc. are alike in all numbers, and in the Plur. generally end in *a*.

5. In all nouns the Nom. Acc. Voc. dual, and the Nom. and Voc. plural are alike.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A SUBSTANTIVE is the name of any thing or object; and is either *common* or *proper*.

§ 11. DECLENSIONS.

1. The declensions are ten;—five of *simple*, and five of *contracted* nouns.

2. All nouns are—*Parisyllabic* or *Imparisyllabic*.

Parisyllabic nouns *do not add a syllable* in declining, *i. e.* they do not increase in the Gen. case.

Imparisyllabic nouns *add a syllable* in declining, *i. e.* they increase in the Gen. case.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

§ 12. First Declension—*Parisyllabic.*

1. Nominatives end in *ας* or *ης*, all masculine; as, *ταμίας* steward, *κριτὴς* judge.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. *ταμίᾱς*	N. A. V. *ταμίᾱ*	N. *ταμίαι*
G. *ταμίου*	G. D. *ταμίαιν*	G. *ταμιῶν*
D. *ταμίᾳ*		D. *ταμίαις*
A. *ταμίᾱν*		A. *ταμίᾱς*
V. *ταμίᾱ*		V. *ταμίαι.*

2. In the same way nouns in *ης* are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. *κριτὴς*	N. A. V. *κριτᾱ*	N. *κριταὶ*
G. *κριτοῦ*	G. D. *κριταῖν*	G. *κριτῶν*
D. *κριτῇ*		D. *κριταῖς*
A. *κριτὴν*		A. *κριτὰς*
V. *κριτᾰ́*		V. *κριταί.*

Examples.

βύας owl	*δεσπότης* lord	*ποιητὴς* poet
κοκλίας snail	*ἐρέτης* rower	*Σκύθης* Scythian
νεᾱνίας a youth	*κλέπτης* thief	*τελώνης* publican.

§ 13. Second Declension—*Parisyllabic.*

1. Nominatives end in *α* or *η*, all feminine; as, *θύρα* door, *τιμὴ* honour.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. V. *θύρᾱ*	N. A. V. *θύρᾱ*	N. V. *θύραι*
G. *θύρᾱς*	G. D. *θύραιν*	G. *θυρῶν*
D. *θύρᾳ*		D. *θύραις*
A. *θύρᾱν*		A. *θύρᾱς.*

2. Nouns in *α* pure and *ρα* keep the *α* throughout; as, *φιλία*, *θύρα*. Also some proper names; as, *Λήδα*, *-ας*, *-ᾳ*.

A letter is called *pure* when a vowel comes before it.

3. Others in *α* take *η* in the Gen. and Dat.; as, *γλῶσσα*. And nouns in *η* keep the *η* in the singular; as, *τιμή*.

SING.		SING.	
N. V.	*γλῶσσᾰ* tongue	N. V.	*τιμὴ* honour
G.	*γλώσσης*	G.	*τιμῆς*
D.	*γλώσσῃ*	D.	*τιμῇ*
A.	*γλῶσσᾰν*	A.	*τιμήν*.

The other numbers like *θύρα*.

Examples.

ἀγορὰ market	*βία* force	*παῦλα* rest	*λύπη* grief
ἡμέρα day	*γαῖα* earth	*ῥίζα* root	*ἑορτὴ* feast
αἰτία cause	*οἰκία* house	*γῆ* earth	*ζώνη* girdle.

§ 14. Third Declension—*Parisyllabic.*

1. Nominatives end in *ος* and *ον*; *ος* mas. and fem.; as, *λόγος m.* word, *ὁδὸς f.* way; and *ον* neut.; as, *ξύλον* timber.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. *λόγος*	N. A. V. *λόγω*	N. *λόγοι*
G. *λόγου*	G. D. *λόγοιν*	G. *λόγων*
D. *λόγῳ*		D. *λόγοις*
A. *λόγον*		A. *λόγους*
V. *λόγε*		V. *λόγοι*.

2. In the same manner neuters in *ον* are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. *ξύλον*	N. A. V. *ξύλω*	N. A. V. *ξύλα*
G. *ξύλου*	G. D. *ξύλοιν*	G. *ξύλων*
D. *ξύλῳ*		D. *ξύλοις*.

Examples.

ἀετὸς eagle	*πόνος* labour	*δρόσος f.* dew	*ἆθλον* prize
βῶλος clod	*χαλκὸς* brass	*νῆσος f.* isle	*δῶρον* gift
οἶκος house	*χρυσὸς* gold	*ὁδὸς f.* way	*ἔργον* work.

Obs. Nouns in εος, οος, εον, οον are contracted throughout the cases; as, νόος, νοῦς, mind; ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, bone.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. νόος, νοῦς	N. A. V. νόω, νώ	N. νόοι, νοῖ
G. νόου, νοῦ	G. D. νόοιν, νοῖν	G. νόων, νῶν
D. νόῳ, νῷ		D. νόοις, νοῖς
A. νόον, νοῦν		A. νόους, νοῦς
V. νόε, νοῦ		V. νόοι, νοῖ.
N. A. V. ὀστέον, -οῦν	N. A. V. ὀστέω, -ώ	N. A. V. ὀστέα, -ᾶ
G. ὀστέου, -οῦ	G. D. ὀστέοιν, -οῖν	G. ὀστέων, -ῶν
D. ὀστέῳ, -ῷ		D. ὀστέοις, -οῖς.

§ 15. Fourth Declension—*Parisyllabic.*

1. Nominatives end in ως and ων; ως mas. and fem.; as, λεὼς *m.* people, ἄλως *f.* barn-floor, and ων neut.; as, ἀνώγεων upper-room.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. V. λεὼς	N. A. V. λεὼ	N. V. λεῴ
G. λεὼ	G. D. λεῷν	G. λεῶν
D. λεῷ		D. λεῴς
A. λεὼν		A. λεώς.

2. In the same way neuters in ων are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. ἀνώγεων	N. A. V. ἀνώγεω	N. A. V. ἀνώγεω
G. ἀνώγεω	G. D. ἀνώγεῳν	G. ἀνωγέων
D. ἀνώγεῳ		D. ἀνώγεῳς.

Examples.

λεὼς *m.* people	Ἀμφιάρεως Amphiaraus
νεὼς *m.* temple	Μενέλεως Menelaus.

Obs. Some nouns in ως are imparisyllabic, like Dec. 5.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. V. ἥρως hero	N. A. V. ἥρω	N. V. ἥρωες
G. ἥρωος	G. D. ἡρώοιν	G. ἡρώων
D. ἥρωϊ		D. ἥρωσι
A. ἥρωα, -ω		A. ἥρωας.

§ 16. Fifth Declension—*Imparisyllabic.*

1. Nominatives end in three vowels *α, ι, υ,* all neuter; and five consonants *ν, ρ, ς, ξ, ψ,* of all genders; as, *σῶμα* body, *μέλι* honey, *γόνυ* knee, *μὴν m.* month, *νέκταρ n.* nectar, *ἐλπὶς f.* hope, *κόραξ m.* crow, *λαῖλαψ f.* whirlwind.

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. A. V.	*σῶμα*	N. A. V.	*σώματε*	N. A. V.	*σώματα*
G.	*σώμᾰτος*	G. D.	*σωμάτοιν*	G.	*σωμάτων*
D.	*σώματι*			D.	*σώμᾰσι*
N. V.	*μὴν*	N. A. V.	*μῆνε*	N. V.	*μῆνες*
G.	*μηνὸς*	G. D.	*μηνοῖν*	G.	*μηνῶν*
D.	*μηνὶ*			D.	*μησὶ*
A.	*μῆνᾰ́*			A.	*μῆνᾰ́ς*
N.	*ἐλπὶς*	N. A. V.	*ἐλπίδε*	N.	*ἐλπίδες*
G.	*ἐλπῐ́δος*	G. D.	*ἐλπίδοιν*	G.	*ἐλπίδων*
D.	*ἐλπίδι*			D.	*ἐλπῐ́σι*
A.	*ἐλπίδᾰ́*			A.	*ἐλπίδᾰ́ς*
V.	*ἐλπῐ́*			V.	*ἐλπίδες.*

Formation of Cases.

§ 17. In the fifth Declension the oblique cases cannot always be known from the Nominative.

1. The Genitive Sing. ends in *ος*, but consonants are often inserted which are dropped in the Nom.

(*a*) Nouns in *α, ι, υ* insert *τ* in the Genitive; as, *σῶμα, σώματ-ος*; *μέλι, μέλιτ-ος*; *γόνυ, γόνατ-ος.*

Obs. The noun *γάλα* milk, inserts *κτ*, and makes *γάλακτ-ος.*

(*b*) Nouns in *ν* and *ρ* often add *ος* alone; as,

μὴν month, *μην-ὸς*	*νέκταρ* nectar, *νέκτᾰρ-ος*
ἀγὼν contest, *ἀγῶν-ος*	*θὴρ* beast, *θηρ-ός.*

Long vowels are mostly shortened, except in monosyllables; as,

λιμὴν port, *λιμέν-ος*	*ῥήτωρ* orator, *ῥήτορ-ος.*

Sometimes *τ* is added after *ν* and *ρ*; as,

λέων lion, *λέοντ-ος*	*δάμαρ* wife, *δάμαρτ-ος.*

Obs. 1. Some nouns in ηρ are Syncopated, i. e. drop ε.

In prose πατὴρ father, μήτηρ mother, θυγάτηρ daughter, γαστὴρ belly, drop ε in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plur.; as,

N. πατὴρ, G. πατρὸς, D. πατρὶ, A. πατέρα, D. Pl. πατρᾰ́σι.

Ἀνὴρ man, is syncopated throughout, with δ inserted; as,

S. ἀνδρ-ὸς, -ὶ, -α. | D. ἄνδρ-ε, -οιν. | P. ἄνδρ-ες, -ῶν, -ᾰ́σι, -ας.

So κύων dog, drops ω, and makes Gen. κυν-ὸς, D. κυν-ὶ, A. κύν-α.

Obs. 2. Some neuters in αρ change ρ into τ; as, ἧπαρ liver, ἥπᾰτ-ος; φρέαρ well, φρέατ-ος. So ὕδωρ water, ὕδατ-ος.

(*c*) Nouns in ς drop the ς; as, ἅλς sea, ἁλ-ός.

Many add δ, θ, ν or τ; as,

ἐλπὶς hope, ἐλπῐ́δ-ος	ἀκτὶς ray, ἀκτῖν-ος
ὄρνις bird, ὄρνῐθ-ος	χάρις grace, χάρῐτ-ος.

Some add ντ; as, γίγας giant, γίγαντ-ος: εις and ους then become εντος, οντος; as, τυφθεὶς beaten, τυφθέντ-ος; ὀδοὺς tooth, ὀδόντ-ος.

Obs. Κτείς comb, makes κτεν-ός; οὖς *n.* ear, ὠτ-ός; πούς foot, ποδ-ός; Ζεύς Jupiter, Ζην-ὸς or Διός.

(*d*) Nouns in ξ, ψ drop ς, i.e. change ξ into κ, γ, χ; and φ into π, β, φ; as,

κόραξ crow, κόρᾰκ-ος	λαῖλαψ storm, λαίλᾰπ-ος
φλὸξ flame, φλογ-ὸς	φλὲψ vein, φλεβ-ὸς
ὄνυξ nail, ὄνῠχ-ος	[νὶψ] snow, νιφ-ός.

Two add τ; as, νὺξ night, νυκτ-ός; ἄναξ king, ἄνακτ-ος.

Obs. The irregular noun, γυνὴ woman, makes γυναικ-ός.

2. The Accusative Sing., in mas. and fem. nouns, ends in *a*; as, ἐλπὶς hope, ἐλπίδ-*α*.

Obs. Some nouns in ις and υς make the Acc. in α or ν; as,

ἔρις strife, ἔρῐδα or ἔριν	χάρις grace, -ῖτα or -ιν
ὄρνις bird, -ῖθα or -ιν	κόρυς helmet, -ῦθα or -υν.

3. The Vocative Sing. is often the same as the Nom.; as, φυγάς exile, ὦ φυγάς.

(*a*) Nouns in ηρ, ων, and ωρ, which shorten the vowel in declining, have it short also in the Voc.; as, πατὴρ, -έρος, ὦ πάτερ; λέων, -οντος, ὦ λέον; ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ὦ ῥῆτορ.

Obs. Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, Apollo, makes Ἄπολλον; Ποσειδῶν, -ῶνος, Neptune, Πόσειδον; σωτὴρ, -ῆρος, saviour, σῶτερ.

(*b*) Nouns in ις and υς drop ς in the Voc.; as, ἐλπὶς hope, ὦ ἐλπί; κόρυς helmet, ὦ κόρυ.

(*c*) Nouns in ας, G. αντος, make the Voc. in αν; as, γίγᾱς giant, ὦ γίγαν.

Obs. The irregular noun, γυνὴ woman, makes ὦ γύναι.

4. The Dative Plur. is formed from the Dat. Sing. by inserting σ before ι, and casting out δ, θ, ν, τ; as, ῥήτωρ orator, ῥήτορ-ι, ῥήτορσι.

κόραξ crow,	-ᾰκι,	[ακσι],	-αξι	ὄρνις bird,	-ῑθι, -ῑσι
λαῖλαψ	-ᾰπι,	[απσι],	-αψι	μὴν month,	-ηνι, -ησι
ἐλπὶς hope,	-ῐδι,		-ῐσι	σῶμα body,	-ᾰτι, -ᾰσι.

If two consonants, ντ, νθ, are cast out, the preceding vowel is lengthened; as, γίγας giant, -αντι, -ᾱσι.

ε is then changed into ει, and ο into ου; as, τυφθεὶς beaten, -έντι, -εῖσι; λέων lion, -οντι, -ουσι.

Obs. Χείρ hand, χειρ-ι, makes Dat. Plur. χερσί.

CONTRACTED NOUNS.

§ 18. The Declensions of contracted nouns are derived from the 5th of simple nouns. They differ from the 5th Dec. in having a *vowel* before ος in the Gen.

§ 19. First Declension—*Gen. has ε before ος.*

1. Nominatives end in ης and ος; ης mas. and fem., as, Δημοσθένης *m.* Demosthenes, τριήρης *f.* trireme; and ος neuter; as, τεῖχος wall.

Obs. Neuter Adj. of this Dec. end in ες; as, ἀληθὴς true, ἀληθές.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. τριήρης	N. A. V. τριήρεε, -η	N. τριήρεες, -εις
G. τριήρεος -ους	G. D. τριηρέοιν, -οῖν	G. τριηρέων, -ων
D. τριήρεῖ, -ει		D. τριήρεσι
A. τριήρεα, -η		A. τριήρεας, -εις
V. τριήρες		V. τριήρεες, -εις.

2. In the same way neuters in ος are declined;

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. τεῖχος	N.A.V. τείχεε, -η	N.A.V. τείχεα,-η
G. τείχεος, -ους	G.D. τειχέοιν, -οῖν	G. τειχέων, ῶν
D. τείχεϊ -ει		D. τείχεσι.

Examples.

Δημοσθένης	ἀληθής, -ές, true	ἄλγος grief
Ἰσοκράτης	εὐγενής, -ές, noble	ἄνθος flower
Σωκράτης	πλήρης, -ες, full	ἔγχος spear.

3. Masculines in ης are all proper names; as, *Δημοσθένης*; or adjectives; as, *ἀληθής*. Feminines in ης are also really adjectives; as, *τριήρης* (*i. e. ναῦς*).

§ 20. SECOND DECLENSION—*Gen. has ι before ος.*

1. Nominatives end in ις and ι; ις mas. and fem.; as, *ὄφις m.* snake, *πόλις f.* city; and ι neuter; as, *σίνᾶπι* mustard.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. πόλις	N. A. V. πόλιε	N. πόλιες, -ῖς
G. πόλιος	G. D. πολίοιν	G. πολίων
D. πόλιι, -ῖ		D. πόλῐσι
A. πόλιν		A. πόλιας, -ῖς
V. πόλῐ		V. πόλιες, -ῖς.

This form is used by the *Ionic* dialect.

2. The ι is often changed into ε in declining; hence the following is the common form:

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. πόλις	N. A. V. πόλεε	N. πόλεες, -εις
G. πόλεος, -εως	G. D. πολέοιν	G. πόλεων
D. πόλεϊ, -ει		D. πόλεσι
A. πόλιν		A. πόλεας, -εις
V. πόλι		V. πόλεες, -εις.

3. In the same way neuters in ι are declined:

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V σίνᾶπι	N. A.V. σινάπεε	N.A.V. σινάπεα
G. σινάπεος, -εως	G. D. σιναπέοιν	G. σινάπεων
D. σινάπεϊ, -ει		D. σινάπεσι.

Examples.

ὄφις *m.* snake	πόσις husband	κόμμι gum
ὄψις *f.* sight	πίστις *f.* faith	στίμμι antimony
πράξις *f.* action	φύσις *f.* nature	πίπερι pepper.

§ 21. THIRD DECLENSION—*Gen. has υ before ος.*

I. *First Branch:* Nouns in υς and υ.

1. Nominatives end in υς and υ; υς mas. and fem.; as, ἰχθὺς *m.* fish, ἰσχὺς *f.* strength; and υ neuter; as, δάκρυ tear.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ἰχθὺς	N. A. V. ἰχθύε	N. ἰχθύες, -ῦς
G. ἰχθύος	G. D. ἰχθύοιν	G. ἰχθύων
D. ἰχθύϊ		D. ἰχθῦσι
A. ἰχθὺν		A. ἰχθύας, -ῦς
V. ἰχθὺ		V. ἰχθύες, -ῦς.

2. In the same way neuters in υ are declined:

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. A. V. δάκρυ	N. A. V. δάκρυε	N. A. V. δάκρυα
G. δάκρυος	G. D. δακρύοιν	G. δακρύων
D. δάκρυϊ		D. δάκρῦσι.

3. Some nouns in υς and υ change υ into ε; except in the N. A. V. *Sing.*; as, πῆχυς *m.* cubit, ἄστυ city.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. πῆχυς	N. A. V. πήχεε	N. πήχεες, -εις
G. πήχεος, -εως	G. D. πηχέοιν	G. πηχέων
D. πήχεϊ, -ει		D. πήχεσι
A. πῆχυν		A. πήχεας, -εις
V. πῆχυ		V. πήχεες, -εις.
N. A. V. ἄστυ	N. A. V. ἄστεε, -η	N. A. V. ἄστεα, -η
G. ἄστεος, -εως	G. D. ἀστέοιν	G. ἀστέων
D. ἄστεϊ, -ει		D. ἄστεσι.

II. *Second Branch:* Nouns in ευς.

Nominatives end in ευς, masculine; as, ἱερεὺς priest. The υ is dropped in all cases, but the Nom. and Voc. *Sing.*, and Dat. *Plur.*; the Acc. has *α*, not *ν*.

SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. ἱερεὺς	N. A. V. ἱερέε	N. ἱερέες, -εῖς, -ῆς
G. ἱερέος, -έως	G. D. ἱερέοιν	G. ἱερέων
D. ἱερέϊ, -εῖ		D. ἱερεῦσι
A. ἱερέᾱ		A. ἱερέας, -εῖς
V. ἱερεῦ		V. ἱερέες, -εῖς.

Examples.

βότρυς, υος, *m.* cluster	πρέσβυς, εως, old man
μῦς, μύός, *m.* mouse	πέλεκυς, εως, *m.* axe
πίτυς, υος, *f.* pine	γένυ, υος, chin.

βασιλεὺς king | ἱππεὺς knight | γραφεὺς painter.

Obs. The four nouns ναῦς ship, γραῦς old woman, βοῦς ox, χοῦς mound, are irregulars of the third Declension; thus,

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N. ναῦς	βοῦς	N. A. V. νῆε	βόε	N. νῆες	βόες
G. νεὸς	βοὸς	G. D. νεοῖν	βοοῖν	G. νεῶν	βοῶν
D. νηΐ	βοΐ			D. ναυσὶ	βουσὶ
A. ναῦν	βοῦν			A. ναῦς	βοῦς
V. ναῦ	βοῦ			V. νῆες.	βόες.

§ 22. FOURTH DECLENSION—*Gen. has o before ος.*

Nominatives end in ως and ω, all feminine; as, αἰδὼς shame, φειδὼ parsimony.

SING.	
N. αἰδὼς	N. φειδὼ
G. αἰδόος, -οῦς	G. φειδόος -οῦς
D. αἰδόϊ, -οῖ	D. φειδόϊ, -οῖ
A. αἰδόα, -ῶ	A. φειδόα, -ὼ
V. αἰδοῖ.	V. φειδοῖ.

These nouns rarely have a *Dual* or *Plural*.

Examples.

ἠὼς dawn	ἠχὼ echo	Λητὼ Latona
Γοργὼ Gorgo	Ἰὼ Io	πειθὼ persuasion.

Obs. Ἠὼς dawn, ἠοῦς, makes in prose ἕως, G. ἕω, D. ἕῳ, A. ἕω.

§ 23. FIFTH DECLENSION—*Gen. has a before ος.*

Nominatives end in ας, all neuter; as, κέρας horn.

		SING.		
N. A. V.	κέρας			
G.	κέρᾱτος	*Ep.* κέραος,	*Att.*	κέρως
D.	κέρατι	„ κέραϊ	„	κέρᾳ
		DUAL.		
N. A. V.	κέρατε	„ κέραε	„	κέρᾱ
G. D.	κεράτοιν	„ κεράοιν	„	κερῷν
		PLUR.		
N. A. V.	κέρατα	„ [κέραα]	„	κέρα
G.	κεράτων	„ κεράων	„	κερῶν
D.	κέρασι	„ κεράτεσσι	„	κέρᾱσι.

The *Ionic* has *e* for *a*; as, κέρεος, -εϊ &c.

Examples.

κρέας flesh | γέρας, αος, prize | γῆρας, αος, old age.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives denote the *qualities* of things, and are joined to substantives to express their nature or character; as, σοφὸς ἀνήρ, a wise man.

2. Adjectives take the form and declension of substantives.

§ 24. *Adjectives of three terminations.*

(*a*) Some adjectives have three terminations, one for each gender.

1. Adjectives in ος, η, ον; as, σοφὸς wise.

SING.			PLUR.		
N.	σοφὸς,	-ὴ, -ὸν,	N.	σοφοὶ,	-αὶ, -ὰ
G.	σοφοῦ,	-ῆς, -οῦ,	G.	σοφῶν,	-ῶν, -ῶν,
D.	σοφῷ,	-ῇ, -ῷ,	D.	σοφοῖς,	-αῖς, -οῖς,
A.	σοφὸν,	-ὴν, -ὸν,	A.	σοφοὺς,	-ὰς, -ὰ,
V.	σοφὲ,	-ὴ, -όν.	V.	σοφοὶ,	-αὶ, -ά.

DUAL.

N. A. V. σοφὼ, -ὰ, -ὼ, | G. D. σοφοῖν, -αῖν, -οῖν.

Adjectives in ος pure and ρος keep *a* in the *fem.*; as,

N.	δίκαιος, -ᾱ, -ον, just,	ἱερὸς, -ᾱ, -ὸν,	sacred,
G.	δικαίου, -ᾱς, -ου.	ἱεροῦ, -ᾶς, -οῦ.	

Obs. 1. Some Adj. in *oos* have *η* in the fem.; except after *ρ*; as,

ὄγδοος, -όη, -οον, eighth. | *ἀθρόος, -όα, -όον*, crowded.

Obs. 2. Some in *εος* and *οος* are contracted; and then *έα, όη* make *ῆ* in the Sing. (except after *ρ*); but *εα, οα* make *ᾶ* in the Dual and Plur.; as, *χρύσεος* golden, *ἀργύρεος* silver, *ἁπλόος* single.

SING.			PLUR.
χρύσεος, -οῦς,	*χρυσέα, -ῆ,*	*χρύσεον, -οῦν.*	*χρύσεα, -ᾶ.*
ἀργύρεος, -οῦς,	*ἀργυρέα, -ᾶ,*	*ἀργύρεον, -οῦν.*	*ἀργύρεα, -ᾶ.*
ἁπλόος, -οῦς,	*ἁπλόη, -ῆ,*	*ἁπλόον, -οῦν.*	*ἁπλόα, -ᾶ.*

2. Adjectives in *υς, -εια, -υ*; as, *ἡδὺς* sweet.

	SING.			PLUR.	
N.	*ἡδὺς,*	*ἡδεῖα,*	*ἡδύ,*	*ἡδέες -εῖς,*	*ἡδεῖαι, ἡδέα,*
G.	*ἡδέος,*	*ἡδείας,*	*ἡδέος,*	*ἡδέων,*	*ἡδειῶν, ἡδέων,*
D.	*ἡδεῖ -εῖ,*	*ἡδείᾳ,*	*ἡδεῖ -εῖ,*	*ἡδέσι,*	*ἡδείαις, ἡδέσι,*
A.	*ἡδὺν,*	*ἡδεῖαν,*	*ἡδύ,*	*ἡδέας -εῖς,*	*ἡδείας, ἡδέα,*
V.	*ἡδύ,*	*ἡδεῖα,*	*ἡδύ.*	*ἡδέες -εῖς,*	*ἡδεῖαι, ἡδέα.*

DUAL.

N. A. V. *ἡδέε, ἡδείᾱ, ἡδέε.* | G. D. *ἡδέοιν, ἡδείαιν, ἡδέοιν.*

Πολὺς much, is declined irregularly; as,

N.	*πολὺς,*	*πολλὴ,*	*πολὺ,*
G.	*πολλοῦ,*	*πολλῆς,*	*πολλοῦ,*
D.	*πολλῷ,*	*πολλῇ,*	*πολλῷ,*
A.	*πολὺν,*	*πολλὴν,*	*πολύ.*

(the *Dual* and *Plur.* entirely from *πολλός*.)

3. Adjectives in *ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν*; as, *πᾶς* all.

	SING.			PLUR.		
N. V.	*πᾶς,*	*πᾶσα,*	*πᾶν*	*πάντες,*	*πᾶσαι,*	*πάντα*
G.	*παντὸς,*	*πάσης,*	*παντὸς*	*πάντων,*	*πασῶν,*	*πάντων*
D.	*παντὶ*	*πάσῃ,*	*παντὶ*	*πᾶσι,*	*πάσαις,*	*πᾶσι*
A.	*πάντα,*	*πᾶσαν,*	*πᾶν.*	*πάντας,*	*πάσας,*	*πάντα.*

DUAL.

N. A. V. *πάντε, πάσα, πάντε*	G. D. *πάντοιν, πάσαιν, πάντοιν.*

Obs. *Πᾶς* and its compounds *ἅπας, σύμπας* are the only Adjectives thus declined; but all Participles in *as* have this form.

Two make *ᾱς, αινᾰ, ᾰν*; *μέλᾱς* black, *τάλᾱς* wretched.

N.	*μέλᾱς,*	*μέλαινᾰ,*	*μελᾰν*
G.	*μέλᾰνος,*	*-αίνης,*	*-ανος*
D.	*μέλανι,*	*-αίνῃ,*	*-ανι*
A.	*μέλανα,*	*-αιναν,*	*-αν*

V. *μέλαν, μέλαινα, μέλαν.*

(the Dual and Plur. like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

The Adj. *μέγᾰς, μεγᾰλη, μέγᾰ*, great, is irregular.

G. *μεγᾰλου, -ης, -ου* | D. *μεγάλῳ, -ῃ, -ῳ*
A. *μέγᾰν, μεγάλην, μέγα.*
(the Dual and Plur. entirely from *μεγάλος.*)

4. Adjectives in *εις, εσσᾰ, εν*; as, *χαρίεις* graceful.

Sing. N.	*χαρίεις,*	*χαρίεσσα,*	*χαρίεν*
G.	*χαρίεντος,*	*χαριέσσης,*	*χαρίεντος*
D.	*χαρίεντι,*	*χαριέσσῃ,*	*χαρίεντι*
A.	*χαρίεντα,*	*χαρίεσσαν,*	*χαρίεν*
V.	*χαρίεν,*	*χαρίεσσα,*	*χαρίεν.*

(the Dual and Plur. like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

5. Adjectives in *ων, ουσᾰ, ον*; as, *ἑκὼν* willing.

Sing. N. *ἑκὼν, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκὸν*
G. *ἑκόντ-ος, ἑκούσης, ἑκόντ-ος,* &c.
(the rest like Dec. 5 and Dec. 2.)

(*b*) *Participles.*

All participles have three terminations, and end in *ος*; as, *τυπτόμενος, -η, -ον*, being struck (like *σοφός*).
„ *ας*; „ *τύψας, -ᾱσᾰ, -αν*, having struck (like *πᾶς*).
„ *ων*; „ *τύπτων, -ουσᾰ, -ον*, striking (like *ἑκών*).
„ *εις*; „ *τυφθεὶς, -εῖσᾰ, -ἐν*, struck (*έντος, είσης, έντος*).
„ *υς*; „ *δεικνὺς, -ῦσᾰ, -ὺν*, showing (*ύντος, ύσης, ύντος*).
„ *ους*; „ *διδοὺς, -οῦσᾰ, -ὸν*, giving (*όντος, ούσης, όντος*).
„ *ως*; „ *τετυφὼς, -υῖᾰ, -ος*, having struck (*ότος, υίας, ότος*).

§ 25. *Adjectives of two terminations.*

Some adjectives have two terminations, one for the *mas.* and *fem.*, and one for the *neut.*

1. Adjectives in *ης, neut. ες*; as, *ἀληθὴς* true.

SING.		PLUR.
N. *ἀληθὴς,*	*ἀληθὲς,*	N. *ἀληθέες, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ᾶ,*
G. *ἀληθέος, -οῦς,*		G. *ἀληθέων, -ῶν,*
D. *ἀληθεῖ*	*-εῖ,*	D. *ἀληθέσι,*
A. *ἀληθέα, -ᾶ,*	*ἀληθὲς,*	A. *ἀληθέας, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ᾶ,*
V. *ἀληθές.*		V. *ἀληθέες, -εῖς, ἀληθέα, -ᾶ.*

DUAL.
N. A. V. *ἀληθέε, -ᾶ,* | G. D. *ἀληθέοιν, -οῖν.*

2. Adjectives in *ος*, *neut. ον*; as,
Sing. N. *χρήσϊμος, χρήσιμον*, useful,
G. *χρησίμου*, &c.
Of this kind are most compound adjectives in *ος*.

3. Adjectives in *ους*, *neut. ουν* (*οος* contracted); as,
Sing. N. (*εὔνοος*) *εὔνους*, (*εὔνοον*) *εὔνουν*, friendly,
G. (*εὐνόου*) *εὔνου*, &c.
Pl. N. A. V. *neut. εὐνόα*, not contracted.

4. Adjectives in *ως*, *neut. ων*, *Attic*; as,
Sing. N. *ἵλεως, ἵλεων*, propitious,
G. *ἵλεω*, &c.

5. Adjectives in *ην*, *neut. εν*; as,
Sing. N. *ἄρσην, ἄρσεν*, masculine,
G. *ἄρσενος*, &c.

Obs. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, tender, has three terminations.

6. Adjectives in *ων*, *neut. ον*; as,
Sing. N. *σώφρων, σῶφρον*, prudent,
G. *σώφρονος*, &c.

Like *σώφρων* are declined comparatives in *ων*; as,
Sing. N. *μείζων, μεῖζον*, greater,
G. *μείζονος*, &c.

Obs. Comparatives in *ων* admit of contraction; thus,

Sing. Acc. *μείζονα*, [*-οα*], *μείζω*.		Pl. Acc. *μείζονας*, [*-οας*], *μείζους*.	
Pl. N. V. *μείζονες*, [*-οες*], *μείζους*.		Neut. *μείζονα*, [*-οα*], *μείζω*.	

The following are mostly *compound* adjectives.

7. Adjectives in *ις*, *neut. ι*, according to the derivation, but the Acc. makes *ιν*; as,
Sing. N. *εὔχαρις, εὔχαρι*, graceful,
G. *εὐχάριτος*, A. *εὔχαριν*, *-ι*.

8. Adjectives in *υς*, *neut. υ*; as,
Sing. N. *δίπηχυς, δίπηχυ*, of two cubits,
G. *διπήχεος*, &c.

§ 26. *Adjectives of one termination.*

Some adjectives have only one termination for all genders; as, *μάκαρ* happy, *μάκαρ-ος*.

SING.	PLUR.
N. *μάκαρ*	N. *μάκαρες, μάκαρα*
G. *μάκαρος*	G. *μακάρων*
D. *μάκαρι*	D. *μάκαρσι*
A. *μάκαρα, μάκαρ.*	A. *μάκαρας, μάκαρα.*

DUAL.

N. A. V. *μάκαρε* | G. D. *μακάροιν.*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 27. *Formation of comparatives and superlatives.*

1. The most usual formation is by adding—
τερος for the comparative.
τατος for the superlative;
as, *πιστὸς* faithful, [*πιστο.*], *πιστό-τερος, πιστό-τατος.*
μάκαρ happy, *μακάρ-τερος, μακάρ-τατος.*

(*a*) Adj. in *ας, ης, υς* add *τερος, τατος* to the neuter;
as, *μέλας* black, *μελάν-τερος, μελάν-τατος.*
σαφὴς clear, *σαφέσ-τερος, σαφέσ-τατος.*
εὐρὺς wide, *εὐρύ-τερος, εὐρύ-τατος.*

(*b*) When the penultimate is short, *ο* becomes *ω*;
as, *σοφὸς* wise, *σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος.*

2. Some adjectives use the longer forms,
έστερος or *ίστερος* for the comparative.
έστατος or *ίστατος* for the superlative.

(*a*) Adjectives use *έστερος, έστατος* when they end,—
in *ων*; as, *σώφρων* prudent, *σωφρον-έστερος, -έστατος.*
in *ις*; as, *χαρίεις* graceful, *χαρι-έστερος, -έστατος.*

(*b*) Adjectives use *ίστερος, ίστατος* when they end
in *ξ*; as, *ἅρπαξ* rapacious, *ἁρπαγ-ίστερος, -ίστατος.*

3. Some Adjectives, especially in *υς*, take
ίων for the comparative,
ιστος for the superlative; as,
ἡδὺς sweet, *ἡδ-ίων, ἡδ-ιστος.* | *κακὸς* bad, *κακ-ίων, κάκ-ιστος.*

Obs. The *ι* in *ιων* is long in Attic, and short in other dialects.

§ 28. *Irregular comparison.*

1. Some Adjectives take their comparison from the form of a kindred substantive; as,

αἰσχρὸς base,	(*αἶσχος*),	*αἰσχίων*,	*αἴσχιστος*.
ἀλγεινὸς painful,	(*ἄλγος*),	*ἀλγίων*,	*ἄλγιστος*.
		ἀλγεινότερος,	*ἀλγεινότατος*.
ἐχθρὸς hostile,	(*ἔχθος*),	*ἐχθίων*,	*ἔχθιστος*.
			ἐχθρότατος (*Att.*)
καλὸς fair,	(*κάλλος*),	*καλλίων*,	*κάλλιστος*.
κερδαλέος gainful,	(*κέρδος*),	*κερδίων*,	*κέρδιστος*.
κυδρὸς famous,	(*κῦδος*),	*κυδίων*,	*κύδιστος*.
οἰκτρὸς pitiable,	(*οἶκτος*),		*οἴκτιστος*.
		οἰκτρότερος,	*οἰκτρότατος*.
ὑψηλὸς high,	(*ὕψος*),	*ὑψίων*,	*ὕψιστος*.

2. Irregular comparison;—mixed forms.

ἀγαθὸς good,	*ἀμείνων*,	*ἄριστος*.
(*ἐλαχὺς Ep.*) small,	*ἐλάσσων*,	*ἐλάχιστος*.
(*ἦκα* slightly),	*ἧσσων* less,	*ἥκιστος* least.
(*κρατὺς Ep.*) strong,	*κρείσσων*,	*κράτιστος*.
μέγας great,	*μείζων*,	*μέγιστος*.
ὀλίγος little,	*μείων*,	*ὀλίγιστος*.
πολὺς much,	*πλέων*, *πλείων*,	*πλεῖστος*.
ῥᾴδιος easy,	*ῥᾴων*,	*ῥᾷστος*.
ταχὺς quick,	*θάσσων*,	*τάχιστος*.

3. Defective comparison;—no *positive* adjective.

[*ἄνω*],	*ἀνώτερος* upper,	*ἀνώτατος*.
[*ἐγγύς*],	*ἐγγύτερος* nearer,	*ἐγγύτατος*.
[*ἔξω*],	*ἐξώτερος* more outward,	*ἐξώτατος*.
[*κάτω*],	*κατώτερος* lower,	*κατώτατος*.
[*πέρα*],	*περαίτερος* further,	*περαίτατος*.
[*ὑπὲρ*],	*ὑπέρτερος* higher,	*ὑπέρτατος*.
[*ὑπὸ*?],	*ὕστερος* later,	*ὕστατος*.

NUMERALS.

§ 29. The principal numerals are—
Cardinal numbers—expressing, *how many?*
Ordinal —— —— *in what rank or order?*

		CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1,	ά,	εἷς, one,	πρῶτος, first.
2,	β′,	δύο,	δεύτερος.
3,	γ′,	τρεῖς,	τρῖτος.
4,	δ′,	τέσσᾰρες,	τέταρτος.
5,	έ,	πέντε,	πέμπτος.
6,	ϛ′,	ἕξ,	ἕκτος.
7,	ζ′,	ἑπτὰ,	ἕβδομος.
8,	ή,	ὀκτὼ,	ὄγδοος.
9,	θ′,	ἐννέα,	ἔννᾰτος.
10,	ί,	δέκα,	δέκατος.
11,	ιά,	ἕνδεκα,	ἑνδέκατος.
12,	ιβ′,	δώδεκα,	δωδέκατος.
13,	ιγ′,	τρισκαίδεκα,	τρισκαιδέκατος.
14,	ιδ′,	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος.
15,	ιέ,	πεντεκαίδεκα,	πεντεκαιδέκατος.
20,	κ′,	εἴκοσι,	εἰκοστός.
21,	κά,	εἴκοσιν εἷς,	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος.
30,	λ′,	τριᾱκοντα,	τριᾱκοστός.
40,	μ′,	τεσσαρᾰκοντα,	τεσσαρᾰκοστός.
50,	ν′,	πεντήκοντα,	πεντηκοστός.
60,	ξ′,	ἑξήκοντα,	ἑξηκοστός.
70,	ό,	ἑβδομήκοντα,	ἑβδομηκοστός.
80,	π′,	ὀγδοήκοντα,	ὀγδοηκοστός.
90,	φ,	ἐνενήκοντα,	ἐνενηκοστός.
100,	ρ′,	ἑκατὸν,	ἑκατοστός.
200,	σ′,	διᾱκόσιοι,	διᾱκοσιοστός.
300,	τ′,	τριᾱκόσιοι,	τριᾱκοσιοστός.
400,	ύ,	τετρακόσιοι,	τετρακοσιοστός.
500,	φ′,	πεντακόσιοι,	πεντακοσιοστός.
600,	χ′,	ἑξακόσιοι,	ἑξακοσιοστός.
700,	ψ′,	ἑπτακόσιοι,	ἑπτακοσιοστός.
800,	ώ,	ὀκτακόσιοι,	ὀκτακοσιοστός.
900,	ϡ,	ἐννακόσιοι,	ἐννακοσιοστός.

		CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1000,	α,	χίλιοι,	χιλιοστός.
2000,	β,	δισχίλιοι,	δισχιλιοστός.
10,000,	ι,	μύριοι,	μυριοστός.
20,000,	κ,	δισμύριοι,	δισμυριοστός.

(*a*) The Cardinal numbers below *five*, and above a *hundred*, are declined; thus,

N.	εἷς,	μία,	ἕν,	N. A.	δύο and δύω,
G.	ἑνός,	μιᾶς,	ἑνός,	G. D.	δυοῖν.
D.	ἑνί,	μιᾷ,	ἑνί,		
A.	ἕνα,	μίαν,	ἕν.		

N.	τρεῖς,	τρία,	N.	τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρα,
G.	τριῶν,		G.	τεσσάρων,	
D.	τρισί,		D.	τέσσαρσι,	
A.	τρεῖς,	τρία.	A.	τέσσαρας,	τέσσαρα.

Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδείς, μηδείς, no one: and like δύω is declined ἄμφω both; ἀμφοῖν; but δύο and ἄμφω are sometimes undeclined.

The numbers above a hundred are adjectives of three terminations; as, διακόσιοι, *-αι, -α.*

(*b*) The Ordinal numbers are all declined, being adjectives of three terminations; as, πρῶτος, *-η, -ον.*

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns supply the place of substantives, and prevent their too frequent repetition in a sentence.

Pronouns are 1. Personal; 2. Demonstrative; 3. Relative; 4. Interrogative; 5. Possessive; 6. Adjective.

§ 30. *Personal Pronouns.*

1. The *personal* Pronouns,—ἐγὼ I, σὺ thou, οὗ of himself, αὐτὸς self, with duals, and plurals.

		SING.	
N.	ἐγὼ,	σὺ,	αὐτὸς, *-ὴ, -ὸ,*
G.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ,	σοῦ,	οὗ,	αὐτοῦ, *-ῆς, -οῦ,*
D.	ἐμοὶ, μοὶ,	σοὶ,	οἱ,	αὐτῷ, *-ῇ, -ῷ,*
A.	ἐμὲ, μέ.	σέ.	ἕ.	αὐτὸν, *-ὴν, -ὸ.*

DUAL.

N. A.	νὼ,	σφὼ,			αὐτὼ,	-ὰ, -ὼ,
G. D.	νῷν.	σφῷν.	σφωΐν.		αὐτοῖν,	-αῖν, -οῖν.

PLUR.

N.	ἡμεῖς,	ὑμεῖς,	σφεῖς,	σφέα,	αὐτοὶ,	-αὶ, -ὰ,
G.	ἡμῶν,	ὑμῶν,	σφῶν,		αὐτῶν,	
D.	ἡμῖν,	ὑμῖν,	σφίσι,		αὐτοῖς,	-αῖς, -οῖς,
A.	ἡμᾶς.	ὑμᾶς.	σφᾶς,	σφέα.	αὐτοὺς,	-ὰς, -ά.

2. *Αὐτὸς* self, may be joined with all the other personal pronouns, and forms *compounds* with them in the oblique cases,

SING.	(myself)		(thyself)		(himself)	
N.	ἐγὼ αὐτὸς,	-ἠ,	σὺ αὐτὸς,	-ἠ,	αὐτὸς,	-ἠ, -ὸ,
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ,	-ῆς,	σεαυτοῦ,	-ῆς,	ἑαυτοῦ,	-ῆς, -οῦ,
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	-ῇ,	σεαυτῷ,	-ῇ,	ἑαυτῷ,	-ῇ, -ῷ,
A.	ἐμαυτὸν,	-ήν.	σεαυτὸν,	-ήν.	ἑαυτὸν,	-ὴν, -ό.

Plur. N. *ἡμεῖς αὐτοί*; G. *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*. So with *ὑμεῖς*.

The 3rd Pers. alone makes compounds in the Plur.
G. *ἑαυτῶν*, D. *ἑαυτοῖς, -αῖς*, A. *ἑαυτοὺς, -ὰς, -ά*: or *σφῶν αὐτῶν*; *σφίσιν αὐτοῖς*; *σφὰς αὐτούς*.

§ 31. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

The simple *Demonstratives* are—*οὗτος* this, *ὅδε* this, *ἐκεῖνος* that.

SING.

N.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,		ὅδε,	ἥδε,	τόδε,
G.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,		τοῦδε,	τῆσδε,	τοῦδε
D.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,		τῷδε,	τῇδε,	τῷδε,
A.	τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.		τόνδε,	τήνδε,	τόδε.

DUAL.

N.A.	τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,		τώδε,	τάδε,	τώδε,
G.D.	τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν.		τοῖνδε,	ταῖνδε,	τοῖνδε.

PLUR.

N.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,	οἵδε,	αἵδε,	τάδε,
G.	τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,	τῶνδε,	τῶνδε,	τῶνδε,
D.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,	τοῖσδε,	ταῖσδε,	τοῖσδε,
A.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.	τούσδε,	τάσδε,	τάδε.

Ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο is declined like *αὐτός*.

§ 32. *Relative Pronouns.*

1. The simple *relative* is ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which.

SING.			DUAL.			PLUR.		
N.	ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ.	N. A.	ὥ,	ᾱ, ὥ,	N.	οἵ, αἵ, ἅ,
G.	οὗ,	ἧς,	οὗ,	G. D.	οἷν,	αἷν οἷν.	G.	ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D.	ᾧ,	ᾗ,	ᾧ,				D.	οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A.	ὃν,	ἣν,	ὅ.				A.	οὓς, ἅς, ἅ.

2. The compound ὅστις is declined in both parts, *Sing.* N. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι; G. οὑτινος, ἡστινος, οὑτινος: the rest like ὅς and τὶς, which *see below.*

Obs. From ὅστις the Attic Gen. is ὅτου, Dat. ὅτῳ.

§ 33. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

The simple *Interrogative* is τίς, τί, who, what?

SING.		DUAL.		PLUR.	
N.	τίς, τί,	N. A.	τίνε,	N.	τίνες, τίνα,
G.	τίνος,	G. D.	τίνοιν.	G.	τίνων,
D.	τίνι,			D.	τίσι,
A.	τίνα, τί.			A.	τίνας, τίνα.

Obs. Τὶς, an indefinite 'some one,' comes after other words.

§ 34. *Possessive Pronouns.*

Possessives are formed from Personal pronouns;

ἐμοῦ; ἐμὸς, -ὴ, -ὸν, my, mine. | ἡμεῖς; ἡμέτερος, our, ours.
σύ; σὸς, -ὴ, -ὸν, thy, thine. | ὑμεῖς; ὑμέτερος, your, yours.
οὗ; ἑὸς, ὅς, -ὴ, -ὸν, his own. | σφεῖς; σφέτερος, their own.

§ 35. *Adjective Pronouns.*

The *Adjective* pronouns (not possessive) are

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, another. | ἑκάτερος, -α, -ον, either.
ἀλλήλων, of each other. | ἕκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
ἕτερος, -α, -ον, other. | δεῖνα, a certain one.

Obs. Ἀλλήλων has only the Dual and Plural numbers.

§ 36. The Article.

The Article is ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, 'the,' and is thus declined,

SING.				DUAL.			PLUR.			
N.	ὁ	ἡ,	τὸ,	N. A.	τὼ,	τὰ, τὼ,	N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν, τοῖν.	G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,				D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τό.				A.	τοὺς,	τὰς,	τά.

VERBS.

§ 37. A VERB denotes an *action*, or a *state of being*; as, τύπτω I strike, πάσχω I suffer. The person who performs the action, or exists in the state, is called the *Subject* of the verb; as, ἐγὼ τύπτω I strike.

(*a*) *Voices.*

1. Verbs have three Voices, *Active*, *Passive*, *Middle*.

2. The *Active* voice denotes that the subject performs an action; as, τύπτω I strike.

3. The *Passive* denotes that the subject is acted upon by another; as, τύπτομαι I am struck.

4. The *Middle* denotes that the subject acts upon, or for, itself; as, τύπτομαι I strike myself.

5. Active verbs are either *transitive* or *neuter*.

6. *Deponents* have a passive or middle form with an active signification; as, ἔρχομαι I come.

(*b*) *Moods.*

1. Verbs have five Moods, *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Subjunctive*, *Optative*, *Infinitive*.

2. The *Indicative* speaks of an action as simply and actually done; as, τύπτω I strike.

3. The *Imperative* speaks of an action as commanded or desired; as, τύπτε strike thou.

4. The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* speak of an action as only thought of in the mind; as, ὡς τύπτω that I may strike, ὡς τύπτοιμι that I might strike.

5. The *Infinitive* speaks of an action, without any reference to the person performing it, but as subsisting by itself like a *substantive*; as, τύπτειν to strike, or the striking.

6. *Participles* are verbal *adjectives*; as, τύπτων striking, i. e. one who strikes.

(c) *Tenses.*

1. Verbs have six Tenses,

Present;	as,	τύπτω	I strike, or am striking.
Imperfect;	,,	ἔτυπτον	I struck, or was striking.
Future;	,,	τύψω	I shall strike.
Aorist;	,,	ἔτυψα	I struck.
Perfect;	,,	τέτυφα	I have struck.
Pluperfect;	,,	ἐτετύφειν	I had struck.

In the *passive* voice some verbs have a Future-Perfect; as, γράφω, γεγράψομαι I shall have been written.

2. The Aorist in all voices,—the Perfect in the active,—and the Future in the passive,—have two forms called *first* and *second;* thus,

First Aorist A. ἔτυψα; P. ἐτύφθην; M. ἐτυψάμην.
Second Aorist A. ἔτυπον; P. ἐτύπην; M. ἐτυπόμην.
First Perfect τέτυφα.—Second Perfect τέτυπα.
First Fut. P. τυφθήσομαι.—Second Fut. P. τυπήσομαι.

Obs. 1. It must be remembered that these double forms are not *two tenses*, but only *two forms* of the same tense. Few verbs have both forms, especially in the active and middle voices; but in some the *Second*, or irregular, form is used instead of the *First*.

Obs. 2. The Second Perfect is sometimes called the *Perfect Middle*.

3. The Indicative mood alone has all the tenses. The other moods have no distinct forms for the Imperfect or Pluperfect. The Imperative and Subjunctive have no Futures.

4. The tenses are divided into two classes—*principal* and *historic*.

Principal—Present, Future, Perfect.
Historic—Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect.

5. Tenses describe the *time* and *state* of an action, the *time* of an action is *present*, *past*, or *future;* the *state* —— is *imperfect*, *perfect*, or *indefinite;* *imperfect*, the action described as *going on*, *perfect*, ——— as *finished*, *indefinite* (or *Aorist*) ——— as simply acted, without noting whether it is going on or finished.

(*d*) *Numbers and Persons.*

1. Tenses have three numbers, *Singular*, *Dual*, *Plural*.

2. Each number has three persons, *First*, *Second*, *Third*.

§ 38. Verbs in ω.—*Conjugations.*

1. Verbs in ω have *five* conjugations, which are distinguished by their *characteristic letters*.

2. The *characteristic* is the last letter of the Root, and immediately precedes ω or ομαι in the Present. But in πτ the former letter is the characteristic;—in ζ (i. e. δσ) the characteristic is δ;—and in σσ, ττ, a guttural (κ, γ, χ) is concealed.

3. When the *characteristic* is a short vowel it generally becomes long, before a consonant, in conjugating the verb; hence ă and ε are changed to η, and ο to ω.

4. *The* Characteristics *of the Conjugations.*

First —the *labials*,	or p sounds,	π, β, φ.
Second—the *gutturals*,	or k sounds,	κ, γ, χ.
Third —the *linguals*,	or t sounds,	τ, δ, θ.
Fourth—the *liquids*,		λ, μ, ν, ρ.
Fifth —any *vowel* or *diphthong*.		

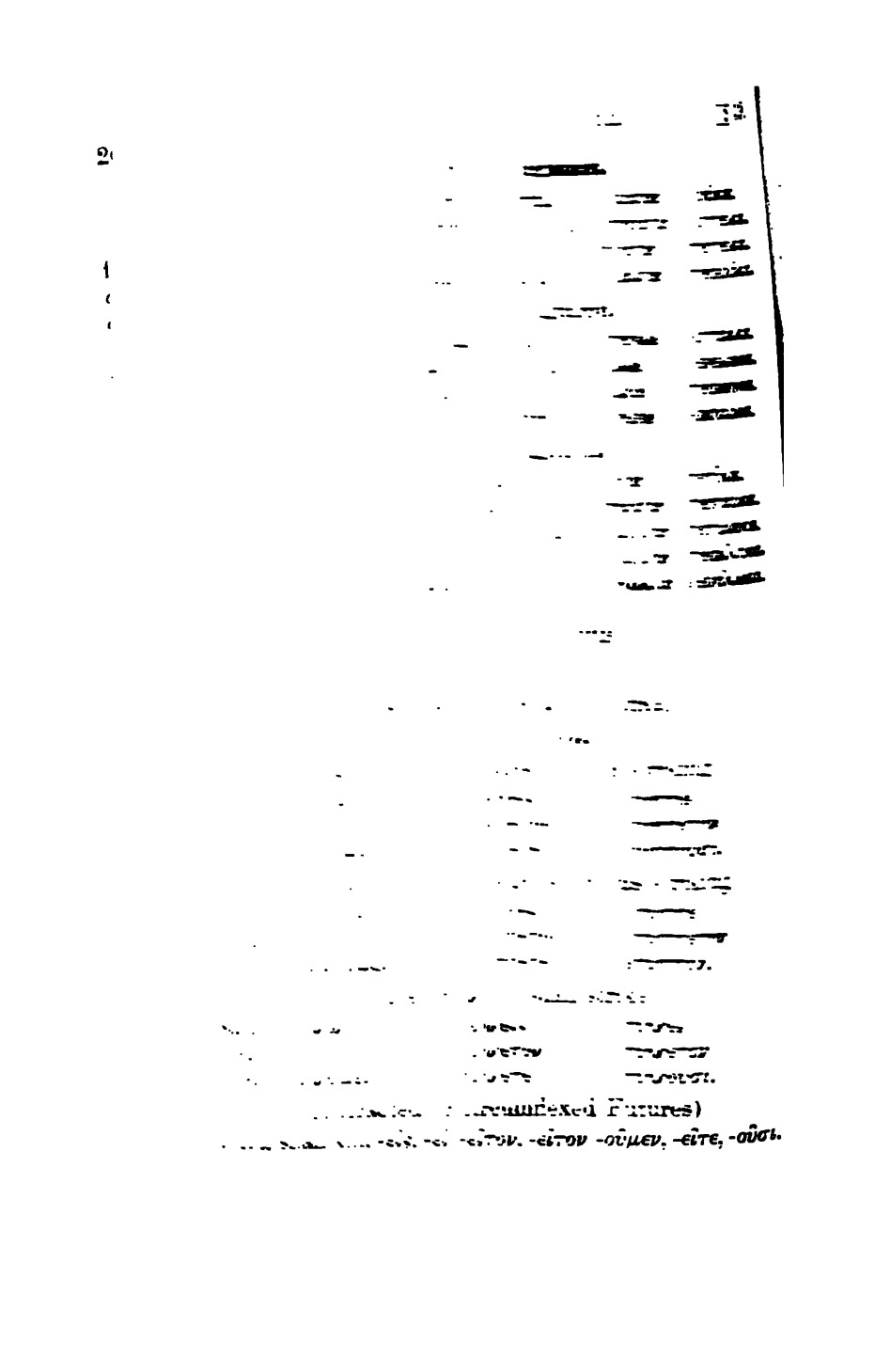
When the characteristic is *a*, ε, ο, the verb is contracted. (*See Contracted Verbs.*)

First Conjugation.

π.	[τρεπ.],	τρέπω turn,	τρέψω	τέτροφα.
β.	[τριβ.],	τρίβω rub,	τρίψω	τέτρῑφα.
φ.	[γραφ.],	γράφω write,	γράψω	γέγρᾰφα.
πτ.	[τυπ.],	τύπτω strike,	τύψω	τέτῠφα.

Second Conjugation.

κ.	[πλεκ.],	πλέκω fold	πλέξω	πέπλεχα.
γ.	[ἀγ.],	ἄγω lead,	ἄξω	ἦχα.
χ.	[τευχ.],	τεύχω frame,	τεύξω	τέτευχα.
σσ.ττ.	[ταγ.],	τάσσω order,	τάξω	τέτᾰχα.



[illegible]

[illegible] Futures)

[illegible] -εῖτον, -εῖτον -οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck.

Sing.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
Dual.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
Plur.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν.

1. Perfect [τετυφα.] I have struck.

Sing.	τέτῠφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
Dual.		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
Plur.	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι.

1. Pluperfect [ετετυφει.] I had struck.

Sing.	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
Dual.		ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφείτην
Plur.	ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or -εσαν.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck.

Sing.	ἔτῠπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε

(like the Imperfect).

2. Perfect [τετυπα.] I have struck.

Sing.	τέτῠπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε

(like the 1. Perfect, through all the moods).

2. Pluperfect [ετετυπει.] I had struck.

Sing.	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει

(like the 1. Pluperfect).

Imperative Mood.

Present—strike thou, or be thou striking.

Sing.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
Dual.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
Plur.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν or τυπτόντων.

1. Aorist—strike thou.

Sing.	τύψον	τυψάτω
Dual.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
Plur.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων.

Perfect—do thou have struck.

Sing.	τέτῠφε	τετυφέτω

(like the Present,—but very rarely used).

2. Aorist—strike thou.

Sing.	τύπε	τυπέτω

(like the Present).

Third Conjugation.

τ.	[ἀνυτ.],	ἀνύτω perform,	ἀνῦσω	ἤνῦκα.
δ.	[σπενδ.],	σπένδω pour out,	σπείσω	ἔσπεικα.
θ.	[πειθ.],	πείθω persuade,	πείσω	πέπεικα.
ζ.	[φραδ.],	φράζω explain,	φρᾰ́σω	πέφρᾰκα.

Fourth Conjugation.

λ.	[στελ.],	στέλλω send,	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα.
μ.	[νεμ.],	νέμω distribute,	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα.
ν.	[φαν.],	φαίνω shew,	φᾰ́νῶ	πέφαγκα.
ρ.	[φθερ.],	φθείρω destroy,	φθερῶ	ἔφθαρκα.

Fifth Conjugation.

	[τι.],	τίω honour,	τῑσω	τέτῑκα.
	[παυ.],	παύω stop,	παύσω	πέπαυκα.
α.	[τιμα.],	τιμάω -ῶ honour,	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα.
ε.	[φιλε.],	φιλέω -ῶ love.	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα.
ο.	[δηλο.],	δηλόω -ῶ shew,	δηλώσω	δεδήλωκα.

EXAMPLE OF A VERB.

§ 39. Active Voice.

τύπτω, τύψω, τέτῠφα (to strike).

Indicative Mood.

Present [τυπτ.] I strike or am striking.

Sing.	τύπτω	τύπτεις	τύπτει
Dual.		τύπτετον	τύπτετον
Plur.	τύπτομεν	τύπτετε	τύπτουσι.

Imperfect [ετυπτ.] I struck or was striking.

Sing.	ἔτυπτον	ἔτυπτες	ἔτυπτε
Dual.		ἐτύπτετον	ἐτυπτέτην
Plur.	ἐτύπτομεν	ἐτύπτετε.	ἔτυπτον.

Future [τυψ.] I shall strike.

Sing.	τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
Dual.		τύψετον	τύψετον
Plur.	τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι.

(contracted or circumflexed Futures)

κτενῶ shall kill, -εῖς, -εῖ|-εῖτον, -εῖτον|-οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck.

Sing.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε
Dual.		ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
Plur.	ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν.

1. Perfect [τετυφα.] I have struck.

Sing.	τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε
Dual.		τετύφατον	τετύφατον
Plur.	τετύφαμεν	τετύφατε	τετύφασι.

1. Pluperfect [ετετυφει.] I had struck.

Sing.	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
Dual.		ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφείτην
Plur.	ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or -εσαν.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck.

Sing.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε

(like the Imperfect).

2. Perfect [τετυπα.] I have struck.

Sing.	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε

(like the 1. Perfect, through all the moods).

2. Pluperfect [ετετυπει.] I had struck.

Sing.	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει

(like the 1. Pluperfect).

Imperative Mood.

Present—strike thou, or be thou striking.

Sing.	τύπτε	τυπτέτω
Dual.	τύπτετον	τυπτέτων
Plur.	τύπτετε	τυπτέτωσαν or τυπτόντων.

1. Aorist—strike thou.

Sing.	τύψον	τυψάτω
Dual.	τύψατον	τυψάτων
Plur.	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων.

Perfect—do thou have struck.

Sing.	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω

(like the Present,—but very rarely used).

2. Aorist—strike thou.

Sing.	τύπε	τυπέτω

(like the Present).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present—I may strike or be striking.

Sing.	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
Dual.		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
Plur.	τύπτωμεν	τύπτητε	τύπτωσι.

1. Aorist—I may strike.

Sing.	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ

(like the Present).

Perfect—I may have struck.

Sing.	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ

(like the Present,—but rarely used).

2. Aorist—I may strike.

Sing.	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ

(like the Present).

Optative Mood.

Present—I might strike or be striking.

Sing.	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοις	τύπτοι
Dual.		τύπτοιτον	τυπτοίτην
Plur.	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν.

Future—I should strike.

Sing.	τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι

(like the Present).

1. Aorist—I might strike.

Sing.	τύψαιμι	τύψαις (or -ειας)	τύψαι (or -ειε)
Dual.		τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
Plur.	τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν (or -ειαν).

Perfect—I might have struck.

Sing.	τετύφοιμι	τετύφοις	τετύφοι

(like the Present,—but rarely used).

2. Aorist—I might strike.

Sing.	τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι

(like the Present).

Infinitive.		*Participles.*
τύπτειν, to strike or be striking.	Present.	τύπτων, -ουσα, -ον, striking, in the act of striking.
τύψειν, to be about [or going] to strike.	Future.	τύψων, -ουσα, -ον, about [or going] to strike.
(κτενεῖν	contracted Future.	κτενῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.)
τύψαι, to strike, or to have struck.	1. Aorist.	τύψας, -ᾶσα, -αν, striking, or having struck.
τετυφέναι, to have struck.	Perfect.	τετυφὼς, -υῖα, -ὸς, having struck.
τυπεῖν	2. Aorist.	τυπὼν, -οῦσα, -όν.

§ 40. Formation of Persons—*Active Voice.*

(*a*) *Indicative Mood.*

Pres. Fut.	ω, εις, ει	ετον, ετον	ομεν, ετε, ουσι.
Perf.	α, ᾶς, ε	ᾶτον, ᾶτον	ᾶμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶσι.
Imp. 2. Aor.	ον, ες ε	ετον, ετην	ομεν, ετε, ον.
1. Aor.	α, ᾶς, ε	ᾶτον, ᾶτην	ᾶμεν, ᾶτε, ᾶν.
Pluperf.	ειν, εις, ει	ειτον, ειτην	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν.

(*b*) *Imperative Mood.*

Tenses	ε, ετω	ετον, ετων	ετε, ετωσαν.
1. Aor.	ον, ᾶτω	ᾶτον, ᾶτων	ᾶτε, ατωσαν.

(*c*) *Subjunctive Mood.*

Tenses	ω, ῃς, ῃ	ητον, ητον	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.

(*d*) *Optative Mood.*

Tenses.	οιμι, οις, οι	οιτον, οιτην	οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν.
1. Aor.	αιμι, αις, αι	αιτον, αιτην	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

(*e*) *Infinitive and Participles.*

Pr. F. 2. A.	ειν	ων, ουσα, ον.
Perfect.	εναι	ως, υια, ος.
1. Aorist.	αι	ας, ᾶσα, ᾶν.

§ 41. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present [τυπτ.] I am struck, am being struck.

Sing.	τύπτομαι	τύπτῃ, or -ει	τύπτεται
Dual.	τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
Plur.	τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται.

Imperfect [ετυπτ.] I was struck, was being struck.

Sing.	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
Dual.	ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
Plur.	ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο.

Perfect [τετυπτ.] I have been struck.

Sing.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
Dual.	τετύμμεθον	τέτυφθον	τέτυφθον
Plur.	τετύμμεθα	τέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

Pluperfect [ετετυπτ.] I had been struck.

Sing.	ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
Dual.	ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυφθον	ἐτετύφθην
Plur.	ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτέτυφθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2.	τέταγμαι, -αξαι, -ακται	-άγμεθον, -αχθον	-άγμεθα &c.
Conj. 3.	ἥνυσμαι, -ῦσαι, -υσται	-ύσμεθον, -υσθον	-ύσμεθα &c.
Conj. 4.	ἕσταλμαι, -αλσαι, -αλται	-άλμεθον, -αλθον	-άλμεθα &c.
Conj. 5.	πέπαυμαι, -αυσαι, -αυται	-αύμεθον, -αυσθον	-αύμεθα &c.

1. Aorist [ετυφθη.] I was struck.

Sing.	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
Dual.		ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
Plur.	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν.

1. Future [τυφθησ.] I shall be struck.

Sing.	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ or -ει	τυφθήσεται
Dual.	τυφθησόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
Plur.	τυφθησόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται.

2. Aorist [ετυπη.] I was struck.

Sing.	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη

(like the 1. Aorist).

2. Future [τυπησ.] I shall be struck.

Sing.	τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ or -ει τυπήσεται

(like the 1. Future).

Future-Perfect [τετυψ.] I shall have been struck.

Sing.	τετύψομαι	τετύψῃ or -ει τετύψεται

(like the 1. Future).

Imperative Mood.

Present—be thou struck (act going on).

Sing.	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
Dual.	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
Plur.	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν, or τυπτέσθων.

Perfect—do thou have been struck (rarely used).

Sing.	τέτυψο	τετύφθω
Dual.	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
Plur.	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν, or τετύφθων.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2.	τέταξο, τετάχθω, &c.	Conj. 3.	ἥνῦσο, ἠνύσθω, &c.
Conj. 4.	ἕσταλσο, ἑστάλθω, &c.	Conj. 5.	πέπαυσο, πεπαύσθω, &c.

1. Aorist—be thou struck.

Sing.	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
Dual.	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
Plur.	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν, or τυφθέντων.

2. Aorist—be thou struck.

Sing.	τύπηθι	τυπήτω

(like the 1. Aorist).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present—I may be struck (act going on).

Sing.	τύπτωμαι	τύπτῃ	τύπτηται
Dual.	τυπτώμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
Plur.	τυπτώμεθα	τύπτησθε	τύπτωνται.

Perfect—I may have been struck.

Sing.	τετυμμένος ὦ	—ᾖς	—ᾖ
Dual.	τετυμμένω	ἦτον	—ἦτον
Plur.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν	—ἦτε	—ὦσι.

1. Aorist—I may be struck.

Sing.	τυφθῶ	τυφθῇς	τυφθῇ
Dual.		τυφθῆτον	τυφθῆτον
Plur.	τυφθῶμεν	τυφθῆτε	τυφθῶσι.

2. Aorist—I may be struck.

Sing.	τυπῶ	τυπῇς	τυπῇ

(like the 1. Aorist).

Optative Mood.

Present—I might be struck (act going on).

Sing.	τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιτο
Dual.	τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
Plur.	τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιντο.

Perfect—I might have been struck.

Sing.	τετυμμένος εἴην	—εἴης	—εἴη
Dual.	τετυμμένω	εἴητον	—εἰήτην
Plur.	τετυμμένοι εἴημεν	—εἴητε	—εἶεν.

1. Aorist—I might be struck.

Sing.	τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
Dual.		τυφθείητον	τυφθειήτην
Plur.	τυφθείημεν	τυφθείητε	(τυφθείησαν)
	—εἶμεν	—εἶτε	—εἶεν.

1. Future—I should be struck.

Sing.	τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιτο

(like the Present).

2. Aorist—I might be struck.

Sing.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη

(like the 1. Aorist).

2. Future—I should be struck.

Sing.	τυπησοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιτο

(like the 1. Future).

Future-Perfect—I should have been struck.

Sing. τετυψοίμην τετύψοιο τετύψοιτο

(like the Present).

Infinitive.		*Participles.*
τύπτεσθαι, to be struck (act going on).	Present.	τυπτόμενος, -η, -ον. being struck (act going on).
τετύφθαι, to have been struck.	Perfect.	τετυμμένος, -η, -ον. having been struck.

Perfect in other Conjugations.

Conj. 2. τετάχθαι. 3. ἠνύσθαι. 4. ἑστάλθαι. 5. πεπαῦσθαι.

τυφθῆναι, to be struck, or to have been struck.	1. Aorist.	τυφθείς, -εῖσα, -ἐν, being struck, or having been struck, i. e. one who was struck.
τυφθήσεσθαι, to be about (or going) to be struck.	1. Future.	τυφθησόμενος, -η, -ον. about (or going) to be struck.
τυπῆναι.	2. Aorist.	τυπείς, -εῖσα, -ἐν.
τυπήσεσθαι.	2. Future.	τυπησόμενος, -η, -ον.
τετύψεσθαι, to be about to have been struck.	Future-perfect.	τετυψόμενος, -η, -ον, about to have been struck.

Verbal in τέος, τυπτέος, must be struck.

§ 42. Formation of Persons—*Passive Voice.*

(*a*) *Indicative Mood.*

Pr.F.	ομαι, η, εται	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθον	ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	ομην, ου, ετο	ομεθον, εσθον, εσθην	ομεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	μαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
Plup.	μην, σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
Aor.	ην, ης, η	ητον, ητην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

(*b*) *Imperative Mood.*

Pres.	ου, εσθω	εσθον, εσθων	εσθε, εσθωσαν.
Perf.	σο, σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
Aor.	θι, τω	τον, των	τε, τωσαν.

(*c*) *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres.	ωμαι, ῃ, ηται	ωμεθον, ησθον, -ον	ωμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Aor.	ῶ, ῇς, ῇ	ἦτον, -ον	ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

(*d*) *Optative Mood.*

Pr.F.	οι-μην, -ο, -το	οι-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην	οι-μεθα, σθε, -ντο.
Aor.	ει-ην, -ης, -η	ει-ητον, -ητην	ει-ημεν, ητε, -ησαν.

(*e*) *Infinitive and Participles.*

Pr. F.	εσθαι	Pr. F.	όμενος, -η, -ον.
Perf.	σθαι	Perf.	μένος, -η, -ον.
Aor.	ηναι	Aor.	εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν.

§ 43. Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present. Imperfect. Perfect. Pluperfect.
the same as in the Passive.

Future [τυψ.] I shall strike myself.

Sing. τύψομαι τύψῃ or ει τύψεται
(like the Present).

(contracted or circumflexed Future)
κτεν-οῦμαι, -εῖ, -εῖται | -ούμεθον, -εῖσθον | -ούμεθα, -εῖσθε, -οῦνται.

1. Aorist [ετυψα.] I struck myself.

Sing.	ἐτυψάμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
Dual.	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυψάσθην
Plur.	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο.

2. Aorist [ετυπ.] I struck myself.

Sing.	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο

(like the Imperfect).

Imperative Mood.

Present *and* Perfect *the same as in the Passive.*

1. Aorist—strike thyself.

Sing.	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
Dual.	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
Plur.	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν, or τυψάσθων.

2. Aorist—strike thyself.

Sing.	τυποῦ	τυπέσθω

(like the Present).

Subjunctive Mood.

Present *and* Perfect *the same as in the Passive.*

1. Aorist—I may strike myself.

Sing.	τύψωμαι	τύψῃ	τύψηται

(like the Present).

2. Aorist—I may strike myself.

Sing.	τύπωμαι	τύπῃ	τύπηται

(like the Present).

Optative Mood.

Present *and* Perfect *the same as in the Passive.*

Future—I should strike myself.

Sing.	τυψοίμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιτο

(like the Present).

1. Aorist—I might strike myself.

Sing.	τυψαίμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
Dual.	τυψαίμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
Plur.	τυψαίμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιντο.

2. Aorist—I might strike myself.

Sing.	τυποίμην	τύποιο	τύποιτο

(like the Present).

Infinitive. *Participles.*

Present *and* Perfect *the same as in the Passive.*

τύψεσθαι, Future. τυψόμενος, -η, -ον,
to be about to strike myself. about to strike myself.

(κτενεῖσθαι, Contracted Future. κτενούμενος)

τύψασθαι, 1. Aorist. τυψάμενος, -η, -ον,
to strike or have struck myself. striking or having struck myself.

τυπέσθαι. 2. Aorist. τυπόμενος, -η, -ον.

§ 44. The Cognate Tenses.

		INDIC.	IMPER.	SUBJUNCT.	OPTAT.	INFINIT.	PARTICIP.
Active.	Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτοιμι	τύπτειν	τύπτων
	Imp.	ἔτυπτον					
	Fut.	τύψω			τύψοιμι	τύψειν	τύψων
	1. Aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψω	τύψαιμι	τύψαι	τύψας
	1. Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετύφω	τετύφοιμι	τετυφέναι	τετυφὼς
	1. Plup.	ἐτετύφειν					
	2. Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύπω	τύποιμι	τυπεῖν	τυπὼν
	2. Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύπω	τετύποιμι	τετυπέναι	τετυπὼς
	2. Plup.	ἐτετύπειν					
Passive.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τύπτωμαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
	Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην					
	Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
	Plup.	ἐτετύμμην					
	1. Aor.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθῶ	τυφθείην	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
	1. Fut.	τυφθήσομαι			τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
	2. Aor.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπῶ	τυπείην	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
	2. Fut.	τυπήσομαι			τυπησοίμην	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος
	Fut. P.	τετύψομαι			τετυψοίμην	τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
Middle.	Fut.	τύψομαι			τυψοίμην	τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
	1. Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τύψωμαι	τυψαίμην	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
	2. Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τύπωμαι	τυποίμην	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

§ 45. Contracted Verbs.

Verbs in *άω*, *έω*, *όω* are contracted in the *Present* and *Imperfect*; as, *τιμάω*, honour; *φιλέω*, love; *δηλόω*, shew.

1. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

τιμ-άω,	ῶ	άεις,	ᾷς	άει,	ᾷ	άε, ᾶ-	-τον	άο, ῶ-	άε, ᾶ-	άου, ῶ-
φιλ-έω,	ῶ	έεις,	εῖς	έει,	εῖ	έε, εῖ-τον		έο, οῦ-μεν	έε, εῖ-τε	έου, οῦ-σι
δηλ-όω,	ῶ	όεις,	οῖς	όει,	οῖ	όε, οῦ-		όο, οῦ-	όε, οῦ-	όου, οῦ-

Imperfect.

ἐτίμ-αον,	ων	αες,	ας	αε,	α	άε, ᾶ-	-την	άο, ῶ-	άε, ᾶ-	αον,	ων
ἐφίλ-εον,	ουν	εες,	εις	εε,	ει	έε, εῖ-τον		έο, οῦ-μεν	έε, εῖ-τε	εον,	ουν
ἐδήλ-οον,	ουν	οες,	ους	οε,	ου	όε, οῦ-		όο, οῦ-	όε, οῦ-	οον,	ουν

Imperative.

τίμ-αε,	α	αέ,	ά-	άε,	ᾶ-	αέ,	ά-	άε, ᾶ-	αέ,	ά-
φίλ-εε,	ει	εέ,	εί-τω	έε,	εῖ-τον	εέ,	εί-των	έε, εῖ-τε	εέ,	εί-τωσαν
δήλ οε,	ου	οέ,	ού-	όε,	οῦ-	οέ,	ού-	όε, οῦ-	οέ,	ού-

Subjunctive.

τιμ-άω,	ῶ	άῃς,	ᾷς	άῃ,	ᾷ	άη, ᾶ-	-τον	άω, ῶ-	άη, ᾶ-	αω,	ῶ-
φιλ-έω,	ῶ	έῃς,	ῇς	έῃ,	ῇ	έη, ῆ-τον		έω, ῶ-μεν	έη, ῆ-τε	έω,	ῶ-σι
δηλ-όω,	ῶ	όῃς,	οῖς	όῃ,	οῖ	όη, ῶ-		όω, ῶ-	όη, ῶ-	όω,	ῶ-

Optative.

τιμ-άοιμι, ῷμι	άοις, ῷς	άοι, ῷ	άοι, ῷ-	-την	άοι, ῷ-	αοι, ῷ-	άοι, ῷ-
φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	έοις, οῖς	έοι, οῖ	έοι, οῖ-τον		έοι, οῖ-μεν	έοι, οῖ-τε	έοι, οῖ-εν
δηλ-όοιμι, οῖμι	όοις, οῖς	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ-		όοι, οῖ-	όοι, οῖ-	όοι, οῖ-

Infinitive.

τιμ-άειν, ᾶν	τιμ-άων, ῶν
φιλ-έειν, εῖν	φιλ-έων, ῶν
δηλ-όειν, οῦν	δηλ-όων, ῶν

Participle.

άουσα, ῶσα	άον, ῶν,
έουσα, οῦσα	έον, οῦν,
όουσα, οῦσα	όον, οῦν.

Attic Optative. τιμῴην, -ης, -η ; φιλοίην, -ης, -η ; δηλοίην, -ης, -η.

Obs. This *Attic* form was most used in the *Sing.*, though in verbs in *άω* the *Plur.* is also not unfrequently found. The 3. *Pers. Pl.* in *ησαν* is never used in *Attic*.

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

τιμ-άο, ῶ-	άῃ, ᾷ	άε, ᾶ-	ά́ο, ώ-	-σθον	ά́ε, ᾶ-	ά́ο, ώ-	άο, ῶ-
φιλ-έο, οῦ-μαι	έῃ, ῇ	έε, εῖ-ται	εό, ού-μεθον		έε, εῖ-σθον	εό, ού-μεθα	έε, εῖ-σθε	έο, οῦ-νται
δηλ-όο, οῦ-	όῃ, οῖ	όε, οῦ-	οό, ού-		όε, οῦ-	οό, ού-	όε, οῦ-	όο, οῦ-

Imperfect.

ἐτιμ-αό, ώ-	άου, ῶ	άε, ᾶ-	αό, ώ-	άε, ᾶ-		αό, ώ-	άε, ᾶ-	άο, ῶ-
ἐφιλ-εό, ού-μην	έου, οῦ	έε, εῖ-το	εό, ού-μεθον	έε, εῖ-σθον	-σθην	εό, ού-μεθα	έε, εῖ-σθε	έο, οῦ-ντο
ἐδηλ-όο, ού-	όου, οῦ	όε, οῦ-	όο, ού-	όε, οῦ-		οό, ού-	όε, σῦ-	όο, οῦ-

Imperative.

τιμ-άου, ῶ	αέ, ά-	άε, ᾶ-	αέ, ά-	άε, ᾶ-	αέ, ά-
φιλ-έου, οῦ	εέ, εί-σθω	έε, εῖ-σθον	εέ, εί-σθων	έε, εῖ-σθε	εέ, εί-σθωσαν
δηλ-όου, οῦ	οέ, ού-	όε, οῦ-	οέ, ού-	όε, οῦ-	οέ, ού-

Subjunctive.

τιμ-άω, ῶ-	άῃ, ᾷ	άη, ᾶ-	αώ, ώ-	άη, ᾶ-		αώ, ώ-	άη, ᾶ-	άω, ῶ-
φιλ-έω, ῶ-μαι	έῃ, ῇ	έη, ῆ-ται	εώ, ώ-μεθον	έη, ῆ-σθον	-σθον	εώ, ώ-μεθα	έη, ῆ-σθε	έω, ῶ-νται
δηλ-όω, ῶ-	όῃ, οῖ	όη, ῶ-	οώ, ώ-	όη, ῶ-		οώ, ώ-	όη, ῶ-	όω, ῶ-

Optative.

τιμ-αοί, ῴ-	άοι, ῷ-	άοι, ῷ-	αοί, ῴ-	άοι, ῷ-		αοί, ῴ-	άοι, ῷ-	άοι, ῷ-
φιλ-εοί, οί-μην	έοι, οῖ-ο	έοι, οῖ-το	εοί, οί-μεθον	έοι, οῖ-σθον	-σθην	εοί, οί-μεθα	έοι, οῖ-σθε	έοι, οῖ-ντο
δηλ-οοί, οί-	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ-	οοί, οί-	όοι, οῖ-		οοί, οί-	όοι, οῖ-	όοι, οῖ-

Infinitive.

τιμ-άε, ᾶ-	τιμ-αό, ώ-	αο, ω-	αό, ώ-
φιλ-έε, εῖ-σθαι	φιλ-εό, ού-μενος	εο, ου-μένη	εό, ού-μενον
δηλ-όε, οῦ-	δηλ-οό, ού-	οο, ου-	οό, ού-

Participle.

Formation of Tenses.

§ 46. The Present may be formed from the Root of the verb, by adding ω for the active, ομαι for the passive; as, [λεγ.], λέγ-ω, λέγ-ομαι.

The Root of many verbs is altered in the Present by the addition or change of letters; as, τύπτω from [τυπ.], τ being added.

§ 47. *Imperfect—Active and Passive.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing—ω into ον,—μαι into μην,—and prefixing the Augment; as, τύπτω ἔ-τυπτ-ον, τύπτο-μαι ἐ-τυπτό-μην.

§ 48. *The Augment.*

1. The *Augment* is used in all the *historic* tenses, but only in the Indicative mood.

2. The Augment is of two kinds, *syllabic* and *temporal*.

(*a*) *The syllabic Augment.*

1. The *syllabic* augment prefixes ε, when the verb begins with a consonant; as, τύπτω, ἔ-τυπτον.

2. When the verb begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled after the augment; as, ῥίπτω cast, ἔρ-ριπτον.

(*b*) *The temporal Augment.*

1. The *temporal* augment lengthens the first letter, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong.

2. Changeable vowels are α, ε, ο; diphthongs αι, αυ, οι; thus

α	makes η;	as,	ἀγείρω collect	ἤγειρον.
ε	„ η;	„	ἐλπίζω hope,	ἤλπιζον.
ο	„ ω;	„	ὀρύσσω dig,	ὤρυσσον.
αι	„ η;	„	αἱρέω, -ῶ take,	ἥρεον, -ουν.
αυ	„ ηυ;	„	αὐξάνω increase,	ηὔξανον.
οι	„ ῳ;	„	οἰκίζω found,	ᾤκιζον.

3. The other vowels and diphthongs remain unchanged, but short *ι* or *υ* becomes long; as,

η, *ἥκω* am come, *ἧκον*.	*ει*, *εἴκω* yield, *εἶκον*.
ω, *ὠφελέω* help, *ὠφέλεον*.	*ευ*, *εὐνάω*, *-ῶ* lull, *εὔναον*,
ι, *ἱκετεύω* beg, *ἱκέτευον*.	*-ων*.
υ, *ὑφαίνω* weave, *ὑφαινον*.	*ου*, *οὐτάζω* wound, *οὔταζον*.

4. Some verbs, beginning with *ε*, change *ε* into *ει* with the augment; as, *ἐάω* suffer, *εἴων*, *εἴακα*.

Obs. 1. Some verbs have *ε*, the syllabic augment, before a vowel; as, *ὠθέω* thrust, *ἐώθουν*; *ὠνέομαι* buy, *ἐωνούμην*.

Obs. 2. A few verbs have a double augment, the syllabic before the temporal; as, *ὁράω* see, *ἑώρων*, *ἑώρᾱκα*.

Obs. 3. The three verbs, *βούλομαι* wish, *δύναμαι* am able, *μέλλω* am about, sometimes have *η* instead of *ε*; as, *ἠβουλόμην*.

(*c*) *Augment of compound verbs.*

1. Compound verbs generally take the augment in the beginning; as, *φιλοσοφέω* study wisdom, *ἐφιλοσόφουν*, *ἀφρονέω* am foolish, *ἠφρόνουν*.

2. Verbs compounded with a *preposition* take the augment in the middle, between the preposition and the verb; as, *προσφέρω* offer, *προσέφερον*.

Obs. 1. Some familiar compounds are augmented in the beginning; as, *ἐπίσταμαι* know, *ἠπιστάμην*.

Some are augmented *either* in the beginning *or* middle; as, *ἀνοίγω* open, 1. A. *ἀνέῳξα* or *ἤνοιξα*.

Some are augmented *both* in the beginning *and* middle; as, *ἀνέχομαι* endure, *ἠνειχόμην*.

Some are augmented in *three* ways; as, *ἀμφισβητέω* doubt, *ἠμφισβήτουν*, *ἀμφεσβήτουν*, or *ἠμφεσβήτουν*.

Obs. 2. Compounds with *δυσ* and *εὖ* have the augments in the middle, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel; as, *δυσαρεστέω* displease, *δυσηρέστουν*; *εὐεργετέω* benefit, *εὐηργέτουν*.

§ 49. *Future—Active and Middle.*

1. The Future active is formed from the Present by changing the last syllable in the

first	conjugation	into	*ψω*;	as, *τύπτω*, *τύψω*.
second	,,	,,	*ξω*;	,, *τάσσω*, *τάξω*.
third	,,	,,	*σω*;	,, *πείθω*, *πείσω*.
fourth	,,	,,	*ῶ*;	,, *φαίνω*, *φᾰνῶ*.
fifth	,,	,,	*σω*;	,, *παύω*, *παύσω*.

2. The Future of Conj. 4. has the penultima always short, and ends in ῶ circumflexed.

The penultima is shortened,—by dropping the latter of two consonants; as, *στέλλω* send, *στελῶ*;—or the latter vowel of a diphthong; as, *φαίνω* shew, *φᾰνῶ*; —or by shortening a doubtful vowel; as, *κρῑ́νω* judge, *κρῐ́νῶ*.

Obs. The real characteristic of the Future is Σ; hence π, β, φ, with σ make ψ; κ, γ, χ, with σ make ξ: the 4th Conj. omits σ.—Some irregular Futures omit the σ in other conjugations; as, *χέω* pour, *χέω*.

3. The Future middle is formed from the Future active by changing ω into *ομαι*; as, *τύψω, τύψ-ομαι*; but ῶ circumflexed into *οῦμαι*; as, *φανῶ, φαν-οῦμαι*.

Obs. 1. Some verbs have a Future Middle in *οῦμαι*, though not of the 4th Conjugation; as, *πίπτω* fall, *πεσοῦμαι*.

Obs. 2. Many verbs, especially in Attic, use the Future Middle instead of the Active; as, *ἀκούω* hear, *ἀκούσομαι*.

(*a*) THE ATTIC FUTURE.

1. Futures of more than two syllables in *ᾰσω, εσω, οσω*, having the antepenultima short, often drop the σ, and are then contracted; as,

ἐλαύνω drive,	*ἐλᾰσω*,	[*ἐλάω*],	*ἐλῶ*,	*ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ*.
τελέω finish,	*τελέσω*,	(*τελέω* Ionic),	*τελῶ*,	*-εῖς*, *-εῖ*.
ὄμνυμι swear,	[*ὀμόσομαι*,	*ὀμόομαι*,],	*ὀμοῦμαι*,	*-εῖ*, *-εῖται*.

2. Futures of more than two syllables in *ῐσω* commonly drop the σ, and circumflex the ω; as, *κομίζω* bring, *κομῐ́σω, κομιῶ, κομιοῦμαι*.

(*b*) THE ÆOLIC FUTURE.

The Æolic Future used σ in the 4th Conj. after λ or ρ; as, *κέλλω* put to land, *κέλσω*; *ὄρνυμι* rouse, *ὄρσω*.

§ 50. *First Aorist—Active and Middle.*

1. The First Aorist active is formed from the Future by changing ω into *α*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύψω, ἔ-τυψ-α*.

2. The First Aorist middle is formed from the First Aorist active by adding *μην*; as, *ἔτυψα, ἐτυψά-μην*.

3. In the 4th Conj. the penultima of the First Aorist is always made long, by changing *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, or lengthening *ῐ* and *ῠ*; as,

φαίνω, φᾰνῶ, ἔφηνα.	*κρίνω, κρῐ́νῶ, ἔκρῑνα.*
στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔστειλα.	*ἀμύνω, ἀμῦνῶ, ἤμῡνα.*

After ρ or a vowel *α* remains long; as, *πιαίνω* fatten, *πιᾰνῶ*, *ἐπίᾱνα*; *περαίνω* finish, *περᾰνῶ*, *ἐπέρᾱνα*.

§ 51. *Perfect active—First and Second.*

1. The Perfect active is formed from the Future by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing

in Conj. 1. *ψω* into *φα*; as, *τύψω*, *τέτῠφα*.
„ Conj. 2. *ξω* „ *χα*; „ *τάξω*, *τέτᾰχα*.
„ Conj. 3. *σω* „ *κα*; „ *πείσω*, *πέπεικα*.
„ Conj. 4. *ῶ* „ *κα*; „ *ἀγγελῶ*, *ἤγγελκα*.
„ Conj. 5. *σω* „ *κα*; „ *παύσω*, *πέπαυκα*.

Obs. 1. Some dissyllables of Conj. 1 and 2 change *ε* into *ο* in the Perfect active; as, *κλέπτω* steal, *κέκλοφα*.

Obs. 2. Dissyllables of Conj. 4 with λ or ρ, change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect active and passive; as, *στέλλω* send, *ἔσταλκα*, *ἔσταλμαι*.

Obs. 3. Verbs in *νω* change *ν* into *γ* before *κα*; as, *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, *πέφαγκα*.

(*a*) *μένω* remain, *μεμένηκα*, inserts *η*; so *νέμω* distribute, *νενέμηκα*.

(*b*) The five verbs *κλίνω* lean, *κρίνω* judge, *κτείνω* kill, *τείνω* stretch, *πλύνω* wash, drop the *ν* altogether; as, *κέκλῐκα*, *κέκλῐμαι*, *ἐκλῐ́θην*.

2. The Second Perfect is formed from the Present by changing *ω* into *α*, and prefixing the Reduplication; as, *φεύγω* flee, *πέ-φευγ-α*.

Obs. 1. The Second Perfect is sometimes formed from the simple Root of the verb, like the Second Aorist; as, *πράσσω* do, [*πραγ.*], *πέ-πρᾱγ-α*.

Obs. 2. The Second Perfect is fond of a long vowel or *ο* in the penultima, and thus changes

α into *η*; as, *θάλλω* flourish, *τέθηλα*.
ει — *οι*; — *λείπω* leave, *λέλοιπα*.
ε — *ο*; — *κτείνω* kill, *ἔκτονα*.

After ρ, *ᾱ* remains long; as, *πράσσω*, *πέπρᾱγα*.

Obs. 3. The Second Perfect *οἶδα* I know, from [*εἴδω*], is thus declined:

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
οἶδα,		*ἴσμεν*,
οἶσθα,	*ἴστον*,	*ἴστε*,
οἶδε,	*ἴστον*,	*ἴσᾱσι*.

Cognate tenses—*οἶδα*, *ἴσθι*, *εἰδῶ*, *εἰδείην*, *εἰδέναι*, *εἰδώς*.

§ 52. *Reduplication.*

Reduplication is of two kinds, proper and improper.

(*a*) *Proper Reduplication.*

1. The *proper* reduplication is the first consonant of the verb repeated with ε, when the verb begins with a single consonant, or with a mute and liquid; as, *τύπτω, τέ-τυφα*; *πλέκω, πέ-πλεχα.*

2. When a verb begins with an aspirate the corresponding soft consonant is used; as, *φεύγω, πέφευγα.*

(*b*) *Improper Reduplication.*

1. The *improper* reduplication is the same as the augment of the historic tenses, but remains throughout the moods.

2. The improper reduplication is ε, the *syllabic* augment, when the verb begins with two consonants or a double one; as, *φθείρω* destroy, *ἔ-φθαρκα*; *ψάλλω* play, *ἔ-ψαλκα.*

Obs. When a verb begins with ρ, ε is prefixed, and the ρ is doubled; as, *ῥίπτω* cast, *ἔρριφα.*

3. The improper reduplication is the *temporal* augment, when the verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong; as, *ἐλπίζω* hope, *ἤλπικα*; *αἱρέω* take, *ᾕρηκα.*

Obs. When a verb begins with an unchangeable vowel or diphthong, no reduplication is used; as, *ἡβάω* am young, *ἥβηκα.*

(*c*) *Attic Reduplication.*

Some verbs beginning with *ἀ, ε, ο,* take the two first letters of the verb besides the usual reduplication; as, *ἀκούω* hear, *ἀκήκοα, ἀκήκουσμαι.*

§ 53. *Pluperfect Active.*

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixes the augment, if the verb begins with a consonant; as, *τέτυφα, ἐ-τετύφ-ειν.*

§ 54. *Perfect Passive.*

The Perfect passive is formed from the Perfect active by changing in

Conj. 1.	φα pure	into μμαι;	as,	τέτυφα, τέτυμμαι.
	φα impure	„ μαι;	„	τέθαλφα, τέθαλμαι.
Conj. 2.	χα	„ γμαι;	„	πέπλεχα, πέπλεγμαι.
Conj. 3.	κα	„ σμαι;	„	πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι.
Conj. 4.	κα	„ μαι;	„	ἤγγελκα, ἤγγελμαι.
Conj. 5.	κα, penult long,	μαι;	„	πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι.
	κα, „ short,	σμαι;	„	τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι.

Obs. 1. The Perfect passive never changes ε into ο; but the three verbs τρέπω turn, τρέφω nourish, στρέφω turn, change ε into α; as, τρέπω, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι.

Obs. 2. A few verbs which have the vowel *long* in the Perf. Act. make it *short* in the Perf. Pass.; as, βαίνω go, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι.

§ 55. *Pluperfect Passive.*

The Pluperfect passive is formed from the Perfect by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυμμαι, ἐ-τετύμ-μην.

§ 56. *Future-perfect Passive.*

The Future-perfect is formed from the second person singular of the Perfect by changing αι into ομαι; as, τέτυψαι, τετύψ-ομαι.

§ 57. *First Aorist Passive.*

The First Aorist passive is formed from the third person singular of the Perfect by changing αι into ην, *tenues* into aspirates, and dropping the consonant of the reduplication; as, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

So in Conj. 2. πέπλεκται, ἐπλέχθην | Conj. 4. ἤγγελται, ἠγγέλθην
Conj. 3. πέπεισται, ἐπείσθην | Conj. 5. πεφίληται, ἐφιλήθην

The **real** characteristic of the First Aorist is θην added to the Root of the verb, with the augment prefixed; as, τύπτω [τυπ.], ἐ-τύπ-θην, ἐτύφθην.

Obs. 1. The verbs which change ε into α in the Perfect, restore ε in the First Aorist; as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφθην.

Obs. 2. Some verbs with the vowel *long* in the Perfect, make it *short* in the First Aorist; as, εὑρίσκω find, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην.

§ 58. *First Future Passive.*

The First Future is formed from the First Aorist by changing *ην* into *ησομαι*, and removing the augment; as, *ἐτύφθην, τυφθ-ήσομαι.*

§ 59. *Second Aorist—Active, Passive, Middle.*

1. The Second Aorist—active adds *ον*—passive adds *ην*—middle adds *ομην*—to the *simple Root* of the verb, and prefixes the augment; as, *τύπτω* [*τυπ.*], *ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἐ-τύπ-ην, ἐ-τυπ-όμην.*

2. The *simple Root* may be found from the Present—

(*a*) by shortening or changing vowels, thus turning

ε into *α*, in dissyllables having a liquid;
as, *πλέκω* twine, 2 Aor. *ἐπλᾰκην*
η „ *α*; „ *τήκω* melt, „ *ἐτᾰκην*
αι „ *α*; „ *φαίνω* shew, „ *ἔφᾰνον*
ει „ *ι*; „ *λείπω* leave, „ *ἔλῐπον*
ει „ *α*, before a liquid in dissyllables;
as, *κτείνω* kill, „ *ἔκτανον*
ει „ *ε*, before a liquid in trisyllables;
as, *ἀγείρω* collect, „ *ἠγερόμην*
ευ „ *υ*; „ *φεύγω* flee, „ *ἔφυγον.*

Obs. The Second Aorist is fond of *α* in the penultima; hence even *τρώγω* eat, makes *ἔτρᾰγον.* But some dissyllables having a liquid do not change *ε* into *α*; as, *τέμνω* cut, *ἔτεμον.*

(*b*) by dropping the latter of two consonants,

λ from *λλ*; as, *βάλλω* cast, 2. Aor. *ἔβαλον*
ν „ *μν*; „ *κάμνω* toil, „ *ἔκᾰμον*
τ „ *πτ*; „ *τύπτω* strike, „ *ἔτῠπον.*

Obs. The *πτ* of the Present sometimes appears as *β* in the 2. Aor.; as, *βλάπτω* hurt, *ἐβλάβην*: sometimes as *φ*; as, *βάπτω* dip, *ἐβάφην.*

(*c*) by changing *σσ* or *ττ* to *ᾳ*; as,

τάσσω order, 2. Aor. *ἐτᾰγην.*

(*d*) by casting out an inserted syllable

αν;	as, *ἁμαρτάνω* err,	2. Aor.	*ἥμαρτον*
ν-αν;	,, *μανθάνω* learn	,,	*ἔμᾰθον*
αιν;	,, *ἁλιταίνω* sin,	,,	*ἤλῐτον*
νε;	,, *ἱκνέομαι* come,	,,	*ἱκόμην*
ισκ;	,, *εὑρίσκω* find,	,,	*εὗρον*

σκ with vowel transposed; as, *θνήσκω* die, *ἔθᾰνον*.

Obs. Some require a still greater change; as,

ὀφλισκάνω incur a charge,—2. Aor. *ἔφλον*.
πάσχω suffer (for *παθ-σκω*), — *ἔπᾰθον*.
βλώσκω go (for *μολ-σκω*), — *ἔμολον*.

§ 60. *Second Future Passive.*

The Second Future is formed from the Second Aorist by changing *ην* into *ησομαι*; as, *ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι*.

VERBS IN MI.

§ 61. Verbs in *μι* have four conjugations; their characteristics are the vowels *α, ε, ο, υ*; thus,

Conj. 1.	*α*; as,	[*στα.*],	*ἵστημι* set up.
Conj. 2.	*ε*; ,,	[*θε.*],	*τίθημι* place.
Conj. 3.	*ο*; ,,	[*δο.*],	*δίδωμι* give.
Conj. 4.	*υ*; ,,	[*δεικ. δεικνυ.*]	*δείκνυμι* shew.

Peculiarities of Verbs in μι.

1. Verbs in *μι* are formed by adding *μι* instead of *ω* to the Root,—lengthening the penultima,—and prefixing a reduplication; as, [*θε.*], *τί-θη-μι*.

2. The reduplication is *proper* or *improper*.

(*a*) the *proper* reduplication is the first consonant repeated with *ι*; a *tenuis* being used for an aspirate; as, *δί-δωμι, τί-θημι*.

(*b*) the *improper* reduplication is *ἱ* aspirated, when the verb begins with two consonants, or a vowel; as, *ἵ-στημι, ἵ-ημι*.

3. Verbs in *υμι* have no reduplication; as, *δείκνυμι*.

4. Verbs in *μι* have their peculiar form only in the

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἵστᾰθι or ἵστη,	-ᾰτω	-ᾰτον, -ᾰτων	-ᾰτε, -άτωσαν.
τίθετι ,, τίθει,	-έτω	-ετον, -έτων	-ετε, -έτωσαν.
δίδοθι ,, δίδου,	-ότω	-οτον, -ότων	-οτε, -ότωσαν.
δείκνῦθι ,, δείκνῡ,	-ὕτω	-ὕτον, -ὕτων	-ὕτε, -ύτωσαν.

2. Aorist.

στῆθι	στήτω	στῆτον	στήτων	στῆτε	στήτωσαν.
θὲς	θέτω	θέτον	θέτων	θέτε	θέτωσαν.
δὸς	δότω	δότον	δότων	δότε	δότωσαν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

ἱστῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ	-ἦτον, -ἦτον	-ῶμεν, -ἦτε, -ῶσι.
τιθῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ	-ἦτον, -ἦτον	-ῶμεν, -ἦτε, -ῶσι.
διδῶ, -ῷς, -ῷ	-ῶτον, -ῶτον	-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι.

2. Aorist.

στῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ	θῶ, -ῇς, -ῇ	δῶ, -ῷς, -ῷ.

like the Present.

Optative Mood.

Present.

ἱσταίην, -αίης, -αίη	-αίητον, -αιήτην	-αίημεν, -αίητε,
(short form)	-αῖτον, -αίτην	-αῖμεν, -αῖτε, -αῖεν.
τιθείην, -είης, -είη	-είητον, -ειήτην	-είημεν, -είητε,
(short form)	-εῖτον, -είτην	-εῖμεν, -εῖτε, -εῖεν.
διδοίην, -οίης, -οίη	-οίητον, -οιήτην	-οίημεν, -οίητε,
(short form)	-οῖτον, -οίτην	-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν.

2. Aorist.

σταίην, -ης, -η. θείην, -ης, -η. δοίην, -ης, -η.

like the Present.

Infinitive.		*Participles.*	
Pres.	2. Aor.	Pres.	2. Aor.
ἱστᾶναι.	στῆναι.	ἱστὰς, -ᾶσα, -ἀν.	στὰς, -ᾶσα, -ἀν.
τιθέναι.	θεῖναι.	τιθεὶς, -εῖσα, -ἐν.	θεὶς, -εῖσα, -ἐν.
διδόναι.	δοῦναι.	διδοὺς -οῦσα, -ὀν.	δοὺς, -οῦσα, -ὀν.
δεικνῦναι.		δεικνὺς, -ῦσα, -ὑν.	

§ 63. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἵστᾰμαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
τίθεμαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
δίδομαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.
δείκνυμαι, σαι, ται	μεθον, σθον, σθον	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἱστᾰμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐτιθέμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐδιδόμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐδεικνῦμην, σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

† Also ἵστω, ἐτίθου, ἐδίδου.

Tenses formed like verbs in ω.

Perfect.	Pluperfect.	1. Aorist.	1. Future.
ἕστᾰμαι	ἑστάμην	ἐστᾰθην	σταθήσομαι.
τέθειμαι	ἐτεθείμην	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι.
δέδομαι	ἐδεδόμην	ἐδόθην	δοθήσομαι.
δέδειγμαι	ἐδεδείγμην	ἐδείχθην	δειχθήσομαι.

Imperative Mood.

ἵστᾰσο,† -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
τίθεσο,† -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
δίδοσο,† -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
δείκνῦσο, -σθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

† Also ἵστω, τίθου, δίδου.

Subjunctive Mood.

ἱστῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται	ὡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ὡμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
τιθῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται	ὡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ὡμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
διδῶμαι, ῷ, ῶται	ὡμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθον	ὡμεθα, ὦσθε, ὦνται.

Optative Mood.

ἱσταίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
τιθείμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
διδοίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
ἵστασθαι.	ἱστάμενος.
τίθεσθαι.	τιθέμενος.
δίδοσθαι.	διδόμενος.
δείκνυσθαι.	δεικνύμενος.

§ 64. Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect like the *passive*.

2. Aorist.

[ἐστάμην], not used.

ἐθέμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
ἐδόμην, †σο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

† Commonly θου, δου.

Tenses formed like verbs in ω.

Future.	στήσομαι.	1. Aorist.	ἐστησάμην.
	θήσομαι.		ἐθηκάμην.
	δώσομαι.		ἐδωκάμην.
	δείξομαι.		ἐδειξάμην.

Imperative Mood.

2. Aorist.

†στάσο or στῶ, στάσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
(θέσο), θοῦ, θέσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.
(δόσο), δοῦ, δόσθω	σθον, σθων	σθε, σθωσαν.

† Used only in compounds.

Subjunctive Mood.

2. Aorist.

[στῶμαι] not used.		
θῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται	ὡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον	ὡμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται.
δῶμαι, ῷ, ὦται	ὡμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθον	ὡμεθα, ὦσθε, ὦνται.

Optative Mood.

2. Aorist.

σταίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
θείμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
δοίμην, ο, το	μεθον, σθον, σθην	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

	Infinitive.	*Participle.*
2. Aor.	στάσθαι.	στάμενος.
	θέσθαι.	θέμενος.
	δόσθαι.	δόμενος.

§ 65. Formation of Tenses.

(*a*) *Present Passive.*

The Present passive is formed from the active by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and restoring the short vowel in the penultima; as, *τίθημι, τίθεμαι.*

(*b*) *Imperfect Active and Passive.*

The Imperfect is formed from the Present by changing *μι* into *ν*, *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τίθημι, ἐτίθην*; *τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην.*

(*c*) *Second Aorist—Active and Middle.*

The Second Aorist is the same as the Imperfect without the reduplication; as, *ἔθην, ἐθέμην.*

Obs. The 2. Aor. of *τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι,* (*ἔθην, ἔδων, ἧν,*) are not used in the Sing. in the Indicative Mood, that number being supplied by the 1. Aor.

(*d*) *Tenses like Verbs in ω.*

All the other tenses are formed like verbs in *ω.*

Obs. The three verbs, *τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵημι,* make the 1. Aor. in *κα*; as, *ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἧκα.*

§ 66. *Cognate Tenses.*

	INDIC.	IMP.	SUBJ.	OPTAT.	INFIN.	PART.
			Active.			
Pr.	ἵστημι	-ἄθι	-ῶ	-αίην	-ἄναι	-ἀς.
Imp.	ἵστην					
2. A.	ἔστην	στῆθι	στῶ	σταίην	στῆναι	στάς.
Pr.	τίθημι	-ετι	-ῶ	-είην	-έναι	-είς.
Imp.	ἐτίθην					
2. A.	(ἔθην)	θὲς	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	-θείς.
Pr.	δίδωμι	-οθι	-ῶ	-οίην	-όναι	-ούς.
Imp.	ἐδίδων					
2. A.	(ἔδων)	δὸς	δῶ	δοίην	δοῦναι	-δούς.
Pr.	δείκνῡμι	-ὔθι			-ὔναι	-ύς.
Imp.	ἐδείκνῡν.					
			Passive.			
Pr.	ἵστᾰμαι	-ᾶσο	-ῶμαι	αἵμην	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
Imp.	ἱστάμην					
Pr.	τίθεμαι	-εσο	-ῶμαι	-είμην	-εσθαι	-έμενος.
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
Pr.	δίδομαι	-οσο	-ῶμαι	-οίμην	-οσθαι	-όμενος.
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
Pr.	δείκνῡμαι	-ῦσο			-υσθαι	-ύμενος.
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην.					
			Middle.			
2. A.	(ἐστάμην)	στῶ	(ῶμαι)	-αίμην	-άσθαι	-άμενος.
2. A.	ἐθέμην	θοῦ	-ῶμαι	-είμην	-έσθαι	-έμενος.
2. A.	ἐδόμην	δοῦ	-ῶμαι	-οίμην	-όσθαι	-όμενος.

§ 67. *Particular Verbs in μι.*

The verbs εἰμὶ am, εἶμι go, ἵημι send, φημὶ say, must be marked.

1. Εἰμὶ, I am.

Indicative.

Present.

εἰμὶ, εἶ, ἐστὶ | ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν | ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσί.

Imperfect.

ἦν, ἦσθα, ἦν | ἦτον, ἤτην | ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Future.

ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσται | -ομεθον, εσθον, -ον | -ομεθα, εσθε, ονται.

Imperative.

ἴσθι, ἔστω | ἔστον, ἔστων | ἔστε, ἔστωσαν (ἔστων).

Subjunctive.

ὦ, ἦς, ἦ, | ἦτον, ἦτον | ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

Optative.

Present.

εἴην, εἴης, εἴη | εἴητον, εἰήτην | εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἶεν.

Future.

ἐσοίμην, οιο, οιτο | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Infinitive.		*Participles.*	
Present	Future	Present	Future
εἶναι	ἔσεσθαι.	ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν	ἐσόμενος, -η, -ον.

2. Εἶμι I am going.

Indicative.—Present.

εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι | ἴτον, ἴτον | ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴᾶσι.

Imperfect.

ᾔειν, ᾔεις, ᾔει | ᾔειτον, ᾐείτην | ᾔειμεν, ᾔειτε, ᾔεσαν.

Imperative.

ἴθι, ἴτω | ἴτον, ἴτων | ἴτε, ἴτωσαν (ἰόντων)

Subj. ἴω, ἴῃς, ἴῃ. | *Opt.* ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι.
Inf. ἰέναι. | *Part.* ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν.

3. *Ἵημι* I send, like *τίθημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE — *Indicative.*

Pres. ἵημι. Fut. ἥσω. Perf. εἶκα.
Imp. ἵην or ἵουν. 1. Aor. ἧκα. Plup. εἵκειν.
2. Aor. (ἧν, ἧς, ἧ) | ἕτον, ἕτην | ἕμεν, ἕτε, ἕσαν.

Imperative.

Pres. ἵεθι (in comp. ἵει). 2. Aor. ἕς.

Subjunctive. *Optative.*

Pres. ἱῶ. 2. Aor. ὦ. Pres. ἱείην. 2. Aor. εἵην.

Infinitive. *Participles.*

Pres. ἱέναι. 2. Aor. εἶναι. Pres. ἱείς. 2. Aor. εἵς.

PASSIVE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pr. ἵεμαι. Imp. ἱέμην. P. εἷμαι. 1. A. ἔθην or εἵθην.

MIDDLE VOICE—*Indicative.*

2. Aor. ἕμην or εἵμην. 1. Aor. ἡκάμην.

4. *Φημὶ* I say, like *ἵστημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pres. *φημί*. Imp. or 2. A. ἔφην. Fut. *φήσω*. 1. A. ἔφησα.
Imperat. *φάθι*. *Subjunct.* *φῶ*. *Optat.* *φαίην*.
Infin. Pres. *φάσκειν*. 2. Aor. *φάναι*. *Particip.* *φάς*.

MIDDLE VOICE—*Indicative.*

Pres. *φάμαι*. Imp. ἐφάμην. Fut. *φάσομαι Dor.*
Imperat. (*φάσο*) *φάο*. *Inf.* *φάσθαι*. *Part.* φάμενος.

5. *Cognate Tenses of the four Verbs.*

	IND.	IMP.	SUB.	OPT.	INF.	PART.
Pr.	εἰμὶ	ἴσθι	ὦ	εἴην	εἶναι	ὤν.
Imp.	ἦν					
Fut.	ἔσομαι			ἐσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος.
Pr.	εἶμι	ἴθι	ἴω	ἴοιμι	ἰέναι	ἰών.
Imp.	ἤειν					
Pr.	ἵημι	ἵεθι	ἰῶ	ἱείην	ἱέναι	ἱείς.
Imp.	ἵην					
2. A.	(ἧν)	ἕς	ὦ	εἵην	εἶναι	εἵς.
Pr.	φημὶ	φάθι	φῶ	φαίην	φάσκειν	φάς.
Imp.	ἔφην			2. Aor. φάναι		

§ 68. *Impersonal Verbs.*

Impersonal verbs are found only in 3. Pers. *Sing.*

Δεῖ it is necessary.

Pres. δεῖ, [δείτω], δέῃ, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον.
Imp. ἔδει. Fut. δεήσει. 1. Aor. ἐδέησε.

So *διαφέρει* it differs
δοκεῖ it seems
ἐνδέχεται it is admissible
ἔξεστι it is permitted
καθήκει it concerns
μέλει it is a care
μεταμέλει it repents
μέτεστι there is a share
πρέπει it befits
προσήκει it belongs
συμβαίνει it happens
χρὴ it is necessary.

PARTICLES.

§ 69. Adverbs.

Adverbs denote the *manner* in which an action is performed, or in which a state exists; as, *καλῶς ποιεῖ* he does well, *καθεύδει πολλάκις* he often sleeps.

(*a*) *Different kinds of Adverbs.*

1. A very large number of adverbs are derived from adjectives, and express the quality which the adjective describes; as, σοφὸς wise, σοφῶς wisely.

2. Some adverbs are evidently the cases of nouns; as,

Dat. ἰδίᾳ privately, δημοσίᾳ publicly.
Acc. δίκην like, ἀρχὴν altogether.

(*b*) *The Comparison of Adverbs.*

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives generally take, for the Comparative, a neut. *Sing.* ἄμεινον, σοφώτερον.
,, Superlative, a neut. *Plur.* ἄριστα, σοφώτατα.

2. Other adverbs have the Comp. and Superl. in ω; as, ἄνω upwards, ἀνωτέρω, -τάτω | ἔκας afar, ἑκαστέρω, -τάτω.

§ 70. Conjunctions.

Conjunctions connect words or sentences, and mark the nature of their connection; as, καὶ and, δὲ but.

§ 71. Prepositions.

1. Prepositions are placed before substantives to mark their relation to other nouns or verbs.

2. There are *eighteen* regular prepositions,

ἀμφὶ about,	ἐκ, ἐξ, out of,	περὶ around,
ἀνὰ up,	ἐν in,	πρὸ before,
ἀντὶ against,	ἐπὶ upon, to	πρὸς to,
ἀπὸ from,	κατὰ with regard to,	σὺν with
διὰ through,	μετὰ with, after,	ὑπὲρ above,
εἰς to, into,	παρὰ by the side of,	ὑπὸ under.

Obs. The prepositions will all form compounds with verbs.

§ 72. Interjections.

Interjections express a sudden emotion; as,

Joy, ἴω, εὖγε!	*Grief*, αἰ, αἰ, alas! οὐαὶ woe!
Praise, εὖ well!	*Surprise*, ἆ ah! ὦ πόποι.

Interjections are sometimes called *Adverbs*.

SYNTAX.

§ 74. Construction of Sentences.

1. A sentence contains one or more propositions.

2. A proposition consists of three parts, *Subject*, *Predicate*, *Copula*;

the subject is the *thing* or *person spoken of*;
the predicate is *that which is said of* the subject;
the copula connects the subject and predicate; as,

Σόλων ἐστὶ κριτής,—Solon is judge.

3. The simple copula is the verb ἐστὶ, is; when any other verb is used, it contains the copula joined with the predicate; as,

Σόλων κρίνει,—Solon judges.

4. The subject is in the *Nominative* case, except when the verb is in the Infinitive Mood.

5. The *Oblique* cases usually express the object of an action or feeling.

6. The object is either *immediate* or *remote*:

The immediate object is the thing *produced* or *acted upon*, and with verbs is put in the Accusative case; as,

ποιῶ τοῦτο,	τύπτω αὐτὸν,
I do this.	I strike him.

The remote object is the thing or person *for which* an action is done, or *to which* any reference is made; as,

δίδωμί σοι,	ἀναβλέπω αὐτῷ,
I give to thee.	I look up to him.

Many Rules in Greek Syntax are the same as in Latin; the following peculiarities may be noted.

§ 75. Concords.

1. A subject in the neuter plural requires a verb in the singular; as,

τὰ πράγματά ἐστι χαλεπὰ,
the things are difficult.

2. A relative often takes the *case* of the antecedent; as,

χρῶμαι τοῖς βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω,
I use the books which I have.

§ 76. The Oblique Cases.

1. With passive verbs the Agent by whom the action is performed is put in the Genitive with ὑπό; as,

τύπτομαι ὑπό σου,
I am beaten by thee.

2. Verbs of buying, selling, valuing, or exchanging, take a Genitive of the price or value; as,

ὠνέονται ταύτας χρημάτων μεγάλων,
they buy these for large sums.

3. Verbs and nouns take a Dative case to denote the instrument, cause, or manner of existence; as,

σκήπτρῳ αὐτὸν ἔτυψε,
he struck him with a sceptre.

4. A point of time is expressed in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative or Accusative; as,

τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος,
in the same winter.

5. *Genitive Absolute.*—A substantive or pronoun is often joined to a participle in the Genitive case; as,

τοῦτο, ἐμοῦ καθεύδοντος, ἐγένετο,
this happened, while I was sleeping.

§ 77. Comparatives.

1. The Comparative compares one object with another by means of ἤ than; as,

τῷ Θεῷ κρεῖσσον ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ ἀρέσκειν,
it is better to please God than man.

2. *Ἤ* is often omitted after a comparative, and the latter substantive put in the Genitive case; as,

μείζων αὐτοῦ,
greater than he.

§ 78. Pronouns.

The pronoun *αὐτὸς* has *three* principal meanings.

1. When it agrees with a noun it signifies *self;* as,

τὸν θάνατον αὐτὸν φοβοῦμαι,
I fear death itself.

2. In the oblique cases *αὐτὸς* is used by itself as a personal pronoun; as,

ἔδωκα αὐτῷ, — I gave to him.
ἑώρακα αὐτὸν, — I have seen him.

3. With the article before it, *αὐτὸς* means *the same;* as,

ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ, — the same man.
τὰ αὐτὰ ἔλεγον, — they said the same things.

§ 79. The Article.

1. The Article marks a particular object like "the" in English; as,

ἀνὴρ—ὁ ἀνὴρ, — a man—the man.
κακοὶ παῖδες—οἱ κακοὶ παῖδες, — bad boys—the bad boys.

2. The Article with an *adjective* is equivalent to a substantive; as,

οἱ ἀγαθοὶ, — the good.
τὸ ἀναίσθητον, — carelessness.

3. The Article with a *participle* is equivalent to a relative with a verb; as,

οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ τοῦτο πεποιηκότες,
the men who have done this.

4. The Article with an *adverb* is equivalent to an adjective; as,

οἱ πάλαι ἄνθρωποι, — former men.
ἡ νῦν σοφία, — modern wisdom.

5. The Article marks the *subject* of a proposition, and distinguishes it from the *predicate;* as,

νὺξ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο,
the day became night.

6. The Article *before* an adjective marks it as an *epithet*, and distinguishes it from an adjective used as a predicate; as,

οἱ κακοὶ ἄνδρες,	οἱ ἄνδρες κακοὶ,
the bad men.	the men are bad.

§ 80. Moods of Verbs.

1. The Optative mood expresses a wish; as,

ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος,
O son, may you prove more fortunate than your father.

2. The Optative expresses *possibility* or *doubt*, and is then accompanied by ἄν; as,

οἱ ἄνθρωποι λέγοιεν ἄν,
the men might say.

3. After conjunctions, the Subjunctive refers to *present* or *future* time, the Optative to *past* time; as,

ἔρχομαι ὡς ἴδω,	ἦλθον ὡς ἴδοιμι,
I come that I *may* see.	I came that I might see.

4. The Infinitive mood, with the Article, may be used in all cases like a common noun; as,

τὸ μανθάνειν,	τοῦ μανθάνειν,	τῷ μανθάνειν,
the learning.	of the learning.	to the learning.

§ 81. Adverbs—Negatives.

1. From the two simple negatives οὐ, μὴ, all others are formed; as, οὐδὲ, οὔπω,—μηδὲ, μήπω.

2. *Οὐ* denies something as *a matter of fact;* μὴ denies something as *thought of in the mind.*

3. Two or more negatives increase the force of the negation; as,

οὐχ ἑώρακα οὐδένα οὐδαμῶς,
I have never seen any one at all.

§ 82. Prepositions.

Prepositions govern a Genitive, Dative, or Accusative case.

(*a*) Governing a *Genitive* only, *ἀντὶ*, *ἀπὸ*, *ἐκ*, and *πρό*.

1. *Ἀντὶ* [in *opposition* to something as an equivalent].

Instead of; as, *νὺξ ἦν ἀντὶ ἡμέρας*, it was night instead of day.
Against; as, *ἀνὴρ ἀντὶ ἀνδρὸς*, man against man.

2. *Ἀπὸ* [removed from the *exterior*].

From; as, *ἀπὸ ἵππου ἅλλεται*, he leaps from his horse.

3. *Ἐκ* or *ἐξ* [removed from the *interior*].

Out of, or From; as, *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως*, out of the city.

4. *Πρὸ* [before, in front of].

Before; as, *πρὸ τούτου*, before this.—For; as, *πρό σου*, for thee.

(*b*) Governing a *Dative* only, *ἐν*, *σύν*.

1. *Ἐν* [in, contained in].

In or among; as, *ἐν τῇ πόλει*, in the city.

2. *Σὺν* [union].

With, together with; as, *σὺν ἐμοὶ ἦλθεν*, he came with me.

(*c*) Governing an *Accusative* only, *εἰς*.

Εἰς [motion to the *interior*,—opposite of *ἐκ*].

Into or to; as, *εἰς τὴν χώραν*, into the country.—*εἴς σε*, to thee.

(*d*) Governing Gen. and Acc., *διὰ*, *κατὰ*, *ὑπέρ*.

1. *Διὰ* [interval—then passage through].

With Gen. Through; as, *διὰ τοῦ ὄχλου*, through the crowd.
With Acc. Through, owing to; as, *διὰ τὴν μέλλησιν*, through the delay.

2. *Κατὰ* [down,—opposite of *ἀνά*].

With Gen. Down; as, *ἔβη κατὰ Ὀλύμπου*, he went down Olympus.
With Acc. With regard to; as, *κατὰ τοῦτο*, with regard to this.

3. *Ὑπὲρ* [above, over].

With Gen. Over or above; as, *ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς*, over his head.
With Acc. Over or beyond; as, *ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον*, over the house.

(*e*) Governing Dat. and Acc., *ἀνά*.

Ἀνὰ [up,—opposite of *κατά*].

With Dat. Upon; as, *ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ*, on a sceptre (in Poets).
With Acc. Up; as, *ἀνὰ ποταμὸν πλεῖν*, to sail up a river.

(*f*) Governing Gen., Dat., Acc., *ἀμφὶ*, *ἐπὶ*, *μετὰ*, *παρὰ*, *περὶ*, *πρὸς*, and *ὑπό*.

1. *Ἀμφὶ* [on both sides,—about].

About; as, *ἀμφὶ Τροίας*, about Troy; *ἀμφὶ ἐμοὶ*, about me; *ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν*, about the city.

2. *Ἐπὶ* [upon or direction to a thing].

Upon; as, *ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς*, *κεφαλῇ*, *κεφαλὴν*, on his head.
Also Gen. towards.—Dat. for.—Acc. to or against.

3. *Μετὰ* [union, accompaniment].

Gen. With; as, *μετά σου*, with thee.—Dat. among (in Poets).
Acc. After; as, *μετὰ τοῦτο*, after this.

4. *Παρὰ* [by the side of,—along side].

With Persons—All cases; Gen. from,—Dat. with,—Acc. to.
With Things—Acc. by the side of; as, *παρὰ θάλασσαν*, by the sea.

5. *Περὶ* [about or around].

Around, with all cases; as, *περὶ τοῦ ὄρους*, around the mountain.
About, or for the sake of, with Gen. or Dat.

6. *Πρὸς* [addition,—to or towards].

Gen. From, proceeding from; as, *πρὸς ὑμῶν*, from you.
Dat. In addition to; as, *πρὸς τούτοις*, in addition to these things.
Acc. To, towards, against; as, *πρός σε*, to thee. So *πρὸς ταῦτα*, upon this.

7. *Ὑπὸ* [under].

Gen. From under; as, *ὑπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς*, from under the tent.
Dat. Under, beneath; as, *ὑπὸ Τροίᾳ*, beneath Troy.
Acc. Under, with motion to; as, *ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε*, he came under Ilium.

THE END.

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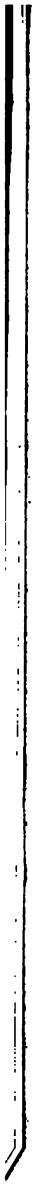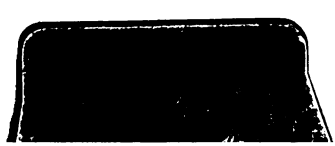
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